The Builder.

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ILLUSTRATIONS.

Selected Design for the Queen Victoria Memorial.—Mr. Aston Webb, A.R.A., Architect :—
View from West End of the Mall, facing Buckingham Palace ..... *Extra Large Photo-Litho.*
View from Buckingham Palace, looking down the Mall ..... *Extra Large Photo-Litho.*
Illustrations of Old Chelsea and Millbank ..... *Double-Page Ink-Photo.*

Blocks in Text.

The Old Chelsea Bun-shop ..... Page 383
Illustrations to Student's Column ..... Page 390
The Queen Victoria Memorial: Plan of the Selected Design ..... Page 383

CONTENTS.

The Queen Victoria Memorial Designs 377
The Work of the Local Government Board in 1900 379
Notes 379
Letter from Paris 382
Chelsea, Little Chelsea, and Brompton—1801-1900 382
The British School at Athens 385
Engineering Societies 386
The London Building Act, 1894 387
Applications under the London Building Act 387
Illustrations :—
The Queen Victoria Memorial: Selected Design 388
Illustrations :—
Illustrations of Old Chelsea and Millbank 388
The London County Council 387
Correspondence :—
Shoreditch Town Hall 388
Re American Red Gum 388
Deal Flooring 388
The Student's Column.—Gas and Gas Fittings—18 389
General Building News 391
Miscellaneous 392
Capital and Labour 393
Legal :—
Building Dispute at Torquay 393
West-End Building Dispute 393
The Corporation of West Hartlepool and Building Plans 393
Ancient Lights 393
Action against Architects 394
Recent Patents 394
Meetings 394
Some Recent Sales of Property 394
Prices Current of Materials 395
Tenders 396

The Queen Victoria Memorial Designs.

THE designs for the Queen Victoria Memorial have been exhibited this week in a room in St. James's Palace. Of the selected design, by Mr. Aston Webb, we have already expressed an opinion (see the *Builder* for August 3), and in the present issue we are enabled to give the plan and two perspective views; one looking along the Mall eastwards from Buckingham Palace, the other looking towards Buckingham Palace from the west end of the Mall.

On now having the opportunity, for the first time, of comparing the selected design with the others, we are decisively of the opinion that Mr. Webb has fairly won his position on the ground of the superiority of his plan. In a matter of this kind it is the plan, the mode of laying out the ground, that gives the key of the position. This is especially to be remarked in the manner in which the east end of the Mall is connected with Whitehall. It is at this point that all the other competitors have comparatively failed. They have nearly all got a weak junction of the Mall with Whitehall. The difficulty at this point arises from the fact that the Mall has to be brought into Whitehall at an oblique angle. Mr. Webb has hit upon the only means of getting over this inherent defect of the site, by inserting a circle at the junction—a feature which masks the irregularity of line of Pall Mall and Whitehall. Moreover, he has found out, what no other competitor seems to have discovered, that the central axis of the east Strand, produced, can be made to meet the central axis of the Mall at the centre point of his circular court. Thus the entrance to the Mall is made to centralise with the line of the Strand, instead of opening obliquely upon the line of Whitehall.

In the treatment of the semi-circular forecourt in front of Buckingham Palace one or two important alterations have been made in Mr. Webb's design since it was exhibited at the Foreign Office three or four months ago. The screen between Buckingham Palace court-yard and the semicircular court-yard is treated in a more monumental manner, being transformed into an entirely masonic colonnade, in place of the iron grille and gates shown in the centre portion in the original design. This treatment gives a more homogeneous character to the screen in front of the palace, and also makes it more of a real and effective screen between the immediate courtyard of the Palace and the semicircular ornamental garden or parterre into which the public would have access. In the outer semicircular screen the pavilions on each side of the central entrance have been suppressed, and their place is taken by a lower screen wall with obelisks flanking the entrance; the object of the alteration being to clear the view of the actual monument as seen from the Mall, and leave it more open to the road. The flights of steps which, in the view we publish, are seen on the outer side of the quadrant, descending to the level of the walk by the St. James's Park lake, though retained in this drawing, are to be abandoned, as the architect considered (and we quite concur with him) that they broke the curve of the retaining wall in an undesirable manner, and were unnecessary in a practical sense, as the broad flight of steps opposite the end of Buckingham Palace-road give all the access necessary to the Park walks. As now intended, the curved retaining walls will rise directly out of the Park lake, and be reflected in its waters. Another point which is gained is that it is proposed to remove the lodge now standing at the south-west angle of the Park, and which is not central with anything, and to place there a small monument of some kind, with a parterre of shrubbery in front of it, past which there will be a direct vista along the Park water to the Horse Guards. The whole of this design, in fact, is calculated to secure centralised lines of vista; and that is one of its great merits—it is all laid out on a symmetrical system. The semicircular enclosure in front of the Palace-yard screen is laid out, as will be seen in the view, with a pavilion and a fountain half way along the quadrant, and a decorative arrangement of parterres internally, following out the design of the semicircular screen, and connected with it. A small portion of the Green Park is cut away by the screen, but as much as is taken away from the public in this way with one hand, is given back to them with the other, as they will be freely admitted to this decorative *place* within the semicircular screen.

In regard to the central monument by Mr. Brock, as to which we remarked in a former article that the architectural competitors seem to have been left to work up to a sculptural monument without having any notion of its design, it appears that there was a conference between the sculptor and the architects, in which the former described in a general way his intended design, and the proposed disposition of the sculpture, and gave the architects a base of 50 to 60 ft. to work to. But it was subsequently found that this base was quite insufficient, and the actual width of the base of the monument is over 100 ft. Mr. Webb has from the first assumed that a central exit from the Palace yard, against the back of the monument, would be out of the question, and has accordingly carried the screen of the Palace yard across the back of the monument, in a curve following the lines of its plan, and made two entrances, or rather an entrance and an exit, one on each side of it.

The general details of the design are of a quiet and unpretentious Classic type. The dignified effect of the whole arises from the *ensemble*, and from the admirable and consistent manner in which the whole is planned. One could not find a better example of the principle that plan is the basis of design.

No other competitor has achieved such an architectural connexion of the Mall with Whitehall as we see in Mr. Webb's plan. Both Mr. Jackson and Mr. Ernest George leave what we call a *delta* between Whitehall and the real commencement of their processional road. Mr. Jackson commences his processional road just west of the York column steps; which, failing a direct connexion with Whitehall, was perhaps the best and most obvious point to commence. He erects there a large and fine arch, of severely treated Classic style, crowned with a bronze group of fine outline, and with a bronze bas-relief inserted near the foot of the large plain masonry piers on each side. The design for the wrought-iron gates looks as if it would work out into something fine and sumptuous on full size scale. The central archway gives access to a central avenue 40 ft. wide, bordered by tolerably wide strips of lawn which are backed by trees, while along each side of the margin of the road are a series of statues at regular intervals, each on a pedestal at the back of a small semi-circular *exedra* cutting into the

grass lawn. All this would have a very good effect. We observe that the *Times* objects that one could never find enough good statues to fill up the scheme; but that is quite a mistake; it would be only a question of commissions and money. There is enough talent among the younger generation of English sculptors to supply any amount of good statues, if the Government would only give them the opportunity. In regard to the road, we may observe that every competitor has perceived that, as a matter of course, the axis of the road along the Mall must align with the centre of Buckingham Palace; which means that the existing trees must either be destroyed or moved, as we pointed out from the first.

Mr. Jackson's decorative forecourt at the end of the road, and in front of the Palace railing, is laid out in a most effective manner. It is a parallelogram flanked by a colonnade, which is returned at the east side to make an angle emphasised by a picturesquely designed pavilion on each side, with curved pediments and crowned by an obelisk finial, and seated bronze statues at the four angles. The bronze statues would perhaps, in this position, detach themselves a little too strongly from the stonework, and one is doubtful whether the effect would not be better, because more homogeneous, if the statues were of the same material as the rest of the pavilion. The side portions of the space within this screen, the width of which is defined by the return screen, are laid out in a most artistic manner as an ornamental parterre, the centre being accentuated by a large bronze fountain on the margin of each parterre, while two subcentres, as we may call them, in each parterre are marked each by a group of white marble statuary on a large pedestal of the same material; the four groups symbolising respectively South Africa, Canada, India, and Australasia. A brilliantly executed water-colour drawing, somewhat too profusely peopled with nurse-maids, shows well the sparkling effect of the white statuary groups with the stone screen as a background. This design contains many fine suggestions, and the monumental arch forming the entrance to the road is perhaps the best example in the competition of this type of erection, owing to its mass and simplicity of outline.

Mr. Ernest George's design also shows many fine points in the architectural detail. Like Mr. Jackson, he leaves a *delta* between his monumental road and Whitehall. Considering that one point in regard to the scheme was the opening out of the Mall into Whitehall, it seems odd that three out five of the competitors have left this junction of the two roadways practically to take care of itself. Having found our way from Whitehall through the *delta*, we come upon a graceful monumental arch with centre and side openings, much lower in proportion than one is accustomed to see a monumental arch, and therefore not so imposing as some of the others; but a very pleasing and harmonious composition. The road is treated very simply, with a row of trees on each side, which is "stopped" to the west of the Duke of York steps, and on either side of the opening to Marlborough Gate, by a pedestal placed longitudinally in line with the line of trees. Mr. George's ornamental court in front of Buckingham Palace is of longer proportion than the others, and carried further eastward into the Mall; it is a parallelogram terminating eastward in a semi-circle. The monument is placed in the centre axis of this court, in a smaller parterre of its own, running lengthways and parallel with the outer screen of the court, and terminated at each end by a fountain with a circular basin. As the entrance to the court is central in the middle of the semicircular screen, the traffic enters facing the monument and fountains, and then divides on each side of them, the north side leading to an opening into Constitution Hill, the south side to one into Buckingham Gate. Thus the traffic is taken *inside* the monumental court, and diverges close past the enclosure railing of the Palace itself, instead of being kept, as in the selected plan, entirely outside the monumental court and therefore further away from the Palace. This seems a decided mistake as to traffic planning, but there is plenty to admire in the architectural details of the design. The fountains at the back and front of the monument would have a fine effect. The semi-circular screen which bounds the court eastward is a double colonnade with domed pavilions at intervals. At the north and south sides of the court the screens are treated in a simple but exceedingly graceful manner. On the south side we have at intervals a group of four columns close together on the corners of a square, carrying entablatures and statues, and based on a projecting rusticated pier in the masonry below; on the north side we have similar groups of four columns, with a light iron railing between them, about two-thirds the height of the shaft. The effect of this, as shown in the geometrical elevation, is very refined; and the effect of the screen in the general view, with the masses of foliage outside it, is very good. In the interior of the court, it should be added, the parallelism of line east and west and is kept up and emphasised by a formal row of trees on each side of the monument site and parallel with it and with the outer screens.

Sir Thomas Drew, like the two last-named competitors, avoids attempting any special treatment of the junction of the Mall with Whitehall; he says that sufficient cannot be obtained by any triumphal arch brought forward "to the frontage of buildings in Charing Cross incongruous with it," but he is not content to leave a *delta*, and in this respect his design is more carefully considered than most of the others. He provides, as soon as we are clear of the street buildings, a forecourt of architectural dignity, 110 ft. wide and flanked by buildings of stately character, which is to form a kind of vestibule to the monumental arch and road, a transition between the common street and the State road. This is a fine idea, but the monumental gateway itself we cannot like; it seems to us quite out of proportion—too high for its width, and not fortunate in its sky line. The Mall is made to take one straight line from a point north of Drummond's Bank (so as to avoid the cost of buying that out), and as the trees of the Mall must be displaced in any case, not being central with the axis of the Palace, the line can just as well be turned a little as not. Sir Thomas Drew is the only one of the competitors who tries to insist on remodelling the front of the Palace. Others probably saw the desirability of this as fully as we did, but did not perhaps feel justified in offering what they were not asked for. Sir Thomas Drew says in his report on the design:—

"The front of Buckingham Palace, built in 1842, cannot be said to be a work of fine architecture or a background of dignity for the great memorial. A memorial composition standing, say, 60 ft. high would not eclipse the Palace front, but would somewhat subordinate the central entrance as its leading feature. My proposition is to recast the façade architecturally without changing its fenestration or altering the internal arrangement. I would raise a pavilion block at each end, advanced from the building, which would give cast shadow to break the monotony of the elevation. The front I would remodel—accepting the present floor levels and window spacing—by applying a Corinthian order elevated on a rusticated or coursed basement, as an improvement of the present lowest story. I submit a detailed elevation for an architectural front."

With this we entirely agree; and we may add that the treatment of the Palace façade, considering that the author has felt bound to retain the windows as existing, is very successful and quite worth consideration, while it is not such as to entail any exorbitant outlay.

Dr. Rowand Anderson's design is, at the Buckingham Palace end, much slighter and more unpretending than any of the others; he seems to have assumed that the monument should dominate everything at this part, and that there should be no important architectural features to compete with it. Consequently we have only a balustraded semicircle as a plateau for the monument, with a smaller plateau at the re-entering angle at each side, containing ornamental fountains. In his Report on the design,* he seems to assume that he was to make a design for the monument itself, which we take it is Mr. Brock's commission; the architects were only to furnish the frame for it, though it will no doubt be better if the architect who carries out the work assists the sculptor in the architectural details of the monument. Dr. Anderson's proposed treatment of the roadway, and of the decorative sculpture connected with it, is of considerable interest; we have not space to go into it fully, but the arrangement of the sculpture is intended to illustrate historically the title of the present sovereign to the throne. The statues of English sovereigns are arranged in historical order, and opposite Marlborough Gate is a special feature in the shape of a balustraded semicircle, laid out as a parterre, with an equestrian statue of Queen Elizabeth at the crown of the semicircle, and statues of great men of the Elizabethan period on subordinate pedestals in and at the extremities of the balustrade. This is a fine idea. At the commencement of the monumental road, where, like other competitors, the author makes no attempt at a definite architectural connexion with Charing Cross, there is an elaborate and graceful two-storied triumphal arch of Renaissance type, the upper arch containing an equestrian statue—in whose honour is not suggested. This arch is a very pleasing design in itself, but it is set in the middle of a space so that people can walk round on each side of it; a treatment which always looks rather unmeaning in the case of an arch which is intended as a gateway.

* Sir T. Drew and Dr. Anderson each kindly sent us a copy of his Report. The other competitors' Reports on their designs we have not seen.

THE WORK OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD IN 1900.

THE work of the Local Government Board is singularly characteristic of the English Constitution, for it has to do with the most diverse matters, and in most cases it is merely an addition to each Local Authority. It advises, condemns, and adjudicates, but the actual working machine is in some form or another the Local Authority, the County, the District, or the Parish Council, or the Guardians of the Poor. And it says much, on the whole, for the tact of English administrators that this "meddling" function, so to say, is discharged in such a manner that there is scarcely any friction between the Local Government Board and the many Local Authorities scattered from one end of England to the other. But with so varied and large a mass of work it is impossible for us to do more than note some portions of it.

At the present time one of the subjects uppermost in the public mind is that of taxation; it may be desirable, therefore, to touch on the subject in regard to local loans. For every loan to a Local Authority means sooner or later, additional taxation to the inhabitants of the locality. It will, we think, somewhat startle the ratepayer when he is told that during the year ending December, 1900, the Local Government Board has sanctioned loans to Town Councils and to Urban District Councils under the Public Health Acts which in the aggregate amount to nearly six and a half millions (6,304,217*l.*). But this expenditure represents, large as it is, an equally large advance in the public well-being, and shows that, in spite of the sanitary shortcomings which are still to be found, the country is making distinct progress towards a more satisfactory situation. The objects of the expenditure are not classified in the Report* before us, but in all cases they tend to the material and intellectual benefit of the ratepayers, and the latter undoubtedly in exchange for the expenditure obtain substantial results. Street improvement appears to be the most important head, but sewerage is much in evidence, water supply, lighting, hospitals, fire-stations, public libraries and reading-rooms, public walks or pleasure grounds, are all subjects which are to be found in this table. And it is specially satisfactory that the expenditure should not be confined to purely utilitarian purposes, and that considerable sums should be spent on such work as public walks and pleasure grounds. Lancaster, for example, required 4,500*l.* for this purpose, Glamorgan 5,093*l.*, South Shields 2,000*l.*, and Stockport 6,881*l.* None of these places are tourist resorts; they are busy commercial towns; and the expenditure is not for the benefit of holiday-makers, as at Scarborough and Southend, but for those who are living lives of toil.

When we come to the question of artisans' dwellings, we do not find so large an expenditure by borrowing as might have been expected—the total is 608,512*l.* Burton-on-Trent was one of the largest borrowers, since this town required 33,000*l.*, a point which is of some interest, since there is an idea that the housing problem is a serious one only in a few large towns.

* Thirtieth Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1900-1901.

It is interesting to refer to the results of the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899, which was a pet scheme of Mr. Chamberlain, and which some Government supporters are in the habit of referring to as one of the great social reforms of the present Administration. At present the legislative mountain has produced an infinitesimal mouse, for only 1,830*l.* has been raised by loans for the purpose of this Act, an amount which, unless largely increased in subsequent years, shows that the Act is of no value at all.

In the foregoing remarks we have been concerned only with towns and urban districts. What has been done in the country villages? The amount of loans by Rural District Councils which has been sanctioned was 623,067*l.* To a certain extent it would appear that the term "Rural District Council" is not an accurate description of this Authority, since some of the districts—as, for instance, Merton, and Mitcham, and Pinner—have a good deal of the suburban character about them. The purely rural districts do not seem to have needed money. Most of the loans have been required for purposes of sewerage and sewage disposal, but occasionally highway and street improvements have been the objects on which money has been spent. Improvements in rural districts are less costly than in urban districts, and therefore we may probably be satisfied with the progress which is shown by the character of these statistics. If we add the amounts sanctioned both in the case of town and country we arrive at a total of over seven millions, nearly all of which represents money which has to be spent either in materials or labour, and a great deal of which goes into the pockets of artisans. Before leaving this subject we may conclude with the following figures: In the year 1874-75 the National Debt of the United Kingdom was, in round figures, 768,000,000*l.*, and the amount of total outstanding loans of Local Authorities was 92,000,000*l.*, which gives a percentage proportion of Local and National Debt of 12·07. In 1898-99 the National Debt had fallen to 627,000,000*l.*, while the Local Debt had increased to 276,000,000*l.*, and their proportion to 44·02—figures which we think justify the Local Government Board in not making borrowing by Local Authorities too easy.

One of the most important functions of the Local Government Board is its supervision of the poor law administration of the guardians. With this we are scarcely concerned, though one point should be noted, and that is the extension of cottage homes for pauper children. The planning of these homes to keep them as nearly as possible like private dwelling-houses would seem to give occasion for careful architectural thought, for it is essential that, whilst containing a reasonable number of children, they should at the same time be domestic in their character. One of these cottage "settlements" is thus described which belongs to the Rochdale Union. It consists "of a superintendent's house, a receiving home, eight homes holding twelve children each, and arranged in pairs, together with a home used temporarily as an infirmary." In the Blackburn Union these homes have been so planned that if for any reason it was desired to change their use, each home can, by very slight alterations, be converted into two ordinary cottages. A larger extension of this system is extremely desirable.

As we said at the commencement of this review of the work of the Local Government Board, they have, so to say, to "condemn" Local Authorities for neglect of duty. On the whole, though individual inspectors have strongly criticised the inaction of various Authorities, it does not appear that the Board itself has done very much. A complaint, it seems, was made against the Urban District Council of Farnborough that it did not provide sufficient sewers, and after a local inquiry the Board found that the complaint was duly substantiated, and accordingly called on the Council "to take the question of the execution of a proper scheme of sewerage into immediate consideration," and they have since submitted a scheme. The same result has arisen from a complaint against the Rural District Council of Halesowen and also against the Town Council of Truro. We suspect, however, that if inhabitants and ratepayers would more generally make complaint of local shortcomings, whether in regard to sanitation or housing, more Local Authorities would be found to be in default. But, unfortunately, few persons are willing to take such individual responsibility, especially if it is to result in higher rates, for there are many who would rather run the risk of illness than take the certainty of an increased rate.

We note that the Board print in this report various circulars and also abstracts of recent statutes; one of these is the ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1900, which empowers County Councils to become the guardian of any historical monument situated in their county or in an adjacent county, or to contribute towards the cost of maintaining or managing such monument, which is defined as being "any structure, erection or monument of historic or architectural interest." We could have wished that a circular had been issued to every County Council drawing their attention to this statute. It was but a week or two ago that we published an appeal for funds to preserve a monument of undoubted architectural interest in the West of England. It is very desirable that this statute should be fully made known, and we can see no reason why, as the Local Government Board call attention to it in their report, they should not also do so by circular letter. Their powers and responsibilities are very extensive, and it may be that they draw the line at exercising any of the functions of a ministry of fine arts. We may in that case ask, Why was it thought desirable to refer to the Report to this statute at all?

NOTES.

Liverpool Cathedral.

To the surprise of every one, and certainly much to their own credit, the Liverpool Cathedral Committee, as will be seen from their advertisement in our present issue, have accepted the criticism of the architects as to their false position, and have withdrawn any requirement as to the copying of a particular historical style of architecture in the designs for the proposed cathedral. We say it is to their credit, for it is not every day that we meet with a committee in connexion with an architectural scheme who will have the candour and good sense to own that they have been proved

to be in the wrong, and to act accordingly; and we might name more than one public body in London, entrusted with important public works, which has been as unmistakably shown to be in the wrong, but has adhered to its mistake out of sheer obstinacy and a refusal to give way. We think also that the architectural profession owe their thanks to the *Times* for its able and cordial support in the controversy. We observe also that the Committee have undertaken unreservedly to employ professional advice in making their selection for the final competition. We think it would have been much better if, instead of asking for portfolios of specimen drawings, they had organised a regular sketch competition for this cathedral in the first instance; the sketch designs to be publicly exhibited, and from them a limited number to be selected for the final competition. We should then have some idea what each of the selected competitors meant to do with the actual site, which under the present arrangement may remain a mystery until the final designs are actually sent in. However, we must hope that under the present better auspices there may be a good result in the end. At all events, there can be no doubt that the controversy which has arisen on the subject has done a great deal of good; it has compelled many persons, probably, to think about the real meaning of architecture in a way they never thought before, and has excited a great deal of public interest in the cathedral scheme; so that on the whole we may think that the initial mistake was a fortunate one, which led to so useful a discussion of the subject.

The Duke of Devonshire on Education.

THE Duke of Devonshire's speech at Liverpool on Saturday last explains very clearly why so little progress has been made by the Government in organising secondary and technical education; it is because the head of the Education Department—the Duke of Devonshire—has not the necessary courage and constructive ability. He complains that the schemes and the suggestions of technical experts are not clear. Of course, educational experts differ as to details, but it is for the statesman to choose among these methods. The Duke also complains of apathy on the part of the people. If he refers to the more ignorant of the electorate he is right; but there is abundant desire among all thinking people to see education improved. It never can be a subject on which the ordinary elector will grow warm, and it is the business of a statesman to follow the lead clearly given to him by the more thoughtful portion of the community and to endeavour to carry measures through Parliament. Of course, if the chief of the Education Department is afraid to act, the educational obstructives will soon put an end to any measure which the Government may propose. That County Councils, District Councils, and other Local Authorities are jealous of each other and have conflicting claims difficult to reconcile is, we think, untrue. But no Local Authority with a sense of business desires to have the law in such a state that it raises disputes among different authorities. To carry out a thorough system of technical and secondary education requires, we fear, men at the head of the Education Department stronger, more enthusiastic, and more clear-sighted than its present chiefs.

The London Building Act.

NEITHER decisions of County Court Judges nor magistrates are binding as legal precedents, but they are useful indications of the manner of interpreting statutes. The recent judgment, therefore, of the magistrate at Marylebone should be noted, since he held that where a building which could be inhabited in separate rooms came within section 74 of the London Building Act, if in other respect as regards size, it was covered by the words of the section. To say that the words "separate set of chambers, offices, or rooms" did not include separate and single rooms, would obviously have been contrary to the whole object of the section, which clearly is to protect the inmates of these large modern buildings, whether the inhabitants dwelt in flats or in single houses.

Domestic Filters.

IN the *Times* of Saturday last Dr. Priestley, the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Lambeth, draws attention to the "need that exists for domestic filters and a strict standard in connexion therewith." He points out that sand-filtration on a large scale does not always yield a pure water, and that, even if it does, the water may be subsequently contaminated in the mains and in storage tanks; hence the necessity for domestic filters. The well-known tests carried out at the conjoint laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians (London) and Surgeons (England) are briefly noticed, and interesting particulars are given of the surprising reduction of typhoid fever in the French army which followed the use of Pasteur (Chamberland) filters. Dr. Priestley considers these filters to be much superior to those made of infusiorial earth, and to be, indeed, the only filters which are really satisfactory. There is little that is new in Dr. Priestley's letter, but its insertion in the columns of the *Times* may do something to dispel the ignorance which prevails as to this important subject. Filters are still sold in great numbers which are worse than useless for purifying water, and the public cannot be too often reminded of the dangers of such appliances. At the same time, where a Public Authority supplies water for domestic purposes, the consumers may reasonably claim that the water shall be sufficiently pure without recourse having to be had to private filtration.

Ecclesiastical Dilapidations.

THE season of diocesan conferences has now nearly concluded. It has been noticeable for the fact that in almost every one of these gatherings ecclesiastical dilapidation has formed a prominent subject of discussion. Unfortunately, however, no clear solution of the present difficulties has been universally agreed on. We have already pointed out that the businesslike way of dealing with dilapidations is to exact that there shall be periodical surveys of clerical buildings, so that they may never be allowed to fall into the bad condition which is now so common. At the present time when a clergyman is offered a living one of his first considerations is the state of the parsonage and the adjoining premises. Over and over again a living is declined because of the amount which must be spent in putting the parsonage into repair. In many cases the retiring vicar or rector or his representatives are quite unable to meet the demand on them. This state of things can only be prevented by not allowing dilapidations to grow up, and this result will never be attained unless repairs even of a small kind are done at necessary, and it may be, frequent intervals. But business capacity is not characteristic of the clergy, and there is something pitiable and a little contemptible in observing the incapacity of the clergy to place the question of dilapidations on a reasonable footing.

Proposed Memorial to Mr. James Brooks.

THE Vicar of St. Faith's, Stoke Newington, writes that there is a feeling—with which we entirely sympathise—that some steps should be taken to erect a suitable memorial to the late Mr. James Brooks, especially in consideration of the work which he did in church architecture. With this idea, such a monument would fittingly be raised in some one of the churches for which he was architect, and the fact that Mr. Brooks was for twelve years churchwarden of St. Faith's renders it suitable that this church should be the one to contain his monument. It is true that Mr. Brooks was not the original architect of the church, which was designed by Burges (not "Burgess," as the Vicar's circular spells it); but he added largely to it, besides being connected with it in the manner already mentioned. Any one who wishes to subscribe to such a monument is invited to communicate with the Rev. C. H. V. Pixell, St. Faith's Vicarage, Stoke Newington. As to the form of the memorial various suggestions have been made—a chancel screen, a stained glass window, a screen between the church and chapel &c.; and the Vicar would be glad to have suggestions from any of Mr. Brooks's friends. We should say that the memorial ought certainly to be in architectural form—a screen or other such object rather than a window. With this suggestion we are glad to express our entire concurrence in the proposal. Monuments are erected to many who have far less claim to them than Mr. Brooks had.

The Safety of Theatres.

THE "Old Playgoers" Club met at the Criterion, London, on Wednesday evening last to debate upon "The L.C.C. and the Safety of Theatres." The discussion was opened by Mr. E. O. Sachs, who expressed the opinion that good planning in the arrangement of theatres is of more importance than the use of fireproof materials or the adoption of a system of surprise inspections. He considers that the new regulations issued by the L.C.C. may be taken as a model of what such regulations ought to be, but advocates an extension of the powers of the Council. He remarked that the vacillation in the policy and requirements of the Council has made that body unpopular with the managers of old theatres, and thinks that the managers would have less cause for complaint if the London County Council and its Committees would leave matters more in the hands of its permanent officials, and especially to the superintending architect, instead of allowing every succeeding election and every change in the composition of its Committees to exert an influence upon the policy of the Council. Mr. Sachs further suggests that the Local Authorities should be relieved of their responsibilities with regard to theatre construction, and that one central authority, such as the Home Office or some other Government

Department, should be charged with the superintendence of theatre construction throughout the whole of the United Kingdom. Several speakers pointed out that many provincial and foreign theatres possess better accommodation and more efficient arrangements for preventing the spread of fire than can be found in any London theatre. Most of the members of the club who took part in the discussion regarded the London County Council as the most suitable authority to have control over the construction of London theatres; but of eight theatre managers from whom replies to questions had been received, seven considered that the authority should be vested in the Lord Chamberlain, who already acts as censor of plays, rather than in the London County Council.

Architectural Association Conversazione.

THE annual conversazione of the Architectural Association was held on Friday evening last week at the rooms of the Institute of Painters in Water-colours—an excellent place for the purpose, as not only is there a large and fine suite of rooms, but the pictures on the walls—in this case the collection of the "International" Society—afford in themselves a very valuable addition to the entertainment. The visitors were received by the President and Mrs. Seth-Smith. The band of the Imperial Orchestra, in the East Gallery, played during the evening a selection of instrumental music, varied by the interpolation of songs by Miss Lilian Corner and Mr. Avalon Collard. In addition to the pictures on the walls, there were on view on screens the drawings by Mr. F. T. Green which obtained the Banister Fletcher Bursary; some water-colour sketches taken during the Association excursion to Cirencester by Mr. A. W. Hennings; architectural photographs by Mr. Wonnacott; some excellent work executed in the School of Design; and the design for a boys' school, by Mr. Drysdale, which obtained the Association Silver Medal. The large and commodious tea-room attached to the gallery enabled refreshments to be secured with more comfort and less crowding than on some other occasions. The attendance was large and the whole entertainment very successful.

The Fine Art Society.

AT the Fine Art Society's Galleries is to be seen a collection of water-colour drawings by Mr. Alberto Pisa, exhibited under the title "The Cities of Central Italy." The artist, though for many years a resident in London, is a native of Ferrara, and has returned to his native land for the subjects of this collection of seventy-one drawings. The interest of the collection is perhaps architectural and topographical rather than artistic; that is to say, the drawings do not display any special power as examples of water-colour art, but they form an interesting series of illustrations of ancient architectural monuments of Italy, treated with a style which is sufficiently truthful in representation without becoming hard or realistic. Among the best are several of the illustrations from Perugia, especially "Roman Aqueduct, Perugia" (16), "Porta S. Susanna" (19), and the Arch of Augustus, in the same venerable city. Several illustrations of Siena Cathedral are very good; also "The Duomo, Orvieto" (25), the "Marcella Fountain at Assisi (40), the Brick and Marble Arcade in S. Maria Novella, Florence (42), the view of San Francesco, Assisi, and "The Back of the Church of Santa Maria Novella" (48), with its curious octagon brick columns with shields on the capitals. In the view of the "Piazza San Marco, Venice" (29), in which the lower portion of the campanile is seen, the long narrow pilasters are hardly sufficiently defined to give the impression of the structure. But architects should find much to interest them in the collection.

Messrs. Tooth & Sons' Gallery.

THE winter exhibition at Messrs. Tooth & Sons' Gallery in the Haymarket includes one of the finest works by M. Harpignies that we remember to have seen—"Château Gaillard" (29), a foreground of trees and foliage beyond which is a river and the old château, light in the sunshine. The building is not *quite* upright—even the greatest landscape painters do not seem to get over that little difficulty, but it is only a minor feature in the composition. The other central work on the walls is M. Bouguereau's "L'Élégie" (43), seen some two or three years ago on the Academy walls; a picture which represents the best of Bouguereau's art, full of the superficial beauty of colour and sentimentality, but totally devoid of feeling. Then there is M. Seignac, whose "Craintive" (4) is Bouguereau at second hand; equally sentimental and conventional, and not so fine in technique. A comparison with Millais' "Castaway," which hangs a few feet from this, affords a good example of the difference between first-class and second-class painting. Landscapes are the strong point of the collection. Oakes's "Fording the Tidal Creek" (5) is rather mannered in the foreground, but is a fine work as a whole. It is interesting to compare Mr. H. W. Davis's early and late style of work in "A Siesta" (1) and "East of the Sun" (70); the former, in spite of a little hardness, is a picture with more earnestness in it than the later and more sentimental picture. Among other things is a powerful brown landscape by M. Jacque (21); Mr. Crofts's spirited and real "Hougoumont" (41); a capital bit of Venice by M. Gallegos (44); one or two heads by M. Henner and another (a better one) by M. Dagnan-Bouveret; one specimen of Herr Israels (77); a fine landscape by M. Lhermitte (76), and various perfect pictures of dogs by Mr. Blinks. There are too many of Mr. Leader's tame conventional landscapes, but in the largest work, "Hills and Crags of North Wales" (63), he rises above his usual level.

Maclean's Gallery.

THE most noteworthy things in the exhibition at Mr. Maclean's Gallery in the Haymarket are a large landscape by M. Harpignies—"Early Autumn," which we seem to remember at one of the Paris Salon exhibitions, and the late J. C. Cazin's beautiful and poetical work "A French Homestead," a landscape of quite unusual power and originality in style and colour, and which is alone well worth a visit to the exhibition. M. Lhermitte's "Noonday Rest" is a good example of his broad and masterly style, and there is a fine landscape by Wimperis. Among less important works the small landscapes by M. Lamoriniere are worth attention. The first room is occupied by a collection of etchings and slightly sketched crayon portraits of ladies by M. Helleu, who seems to be anxious to establish a *clientèle* here, as it is stated in the catalogue that he will visit London shortly to execute any commissions that may be received for portraits, so tha this exhibition is evidently a kind of display of his faculty in feminine portraiture. Whether he will be able to render the style of the London lady as faithfully and characteristically as he portrays the Paris lady, or whether English ladies will not find themselves too much Frenchified in his portraiture, is perhaps a matter of question, for the resolution of which we must wait till some of these hoped-for London commissions have been executed.

The Goupil Gallery.

THE Goupil Gallery has changed hands, and is now to be under the direction of Mr. William S. Marchant, late manager to Messrs. Boussod & Valadon; and the exhibition now on view is the first under the new management. It is not a very exciting one, unless for those who have a peculiar taste for what may be called the dark or smudgy school in landscape. The names however are good enough, including Mauve, Israels (who shows us, under the title "The Bather," the unwonted experiment of a nude figure), Maris, Corot, Bastien-Lepage, Harpignies, Troyon, &c. The Corots, however, are very small sketches, not of great value apart from the name. There is, however, a perfectly beautiful little Diaz, "The Forest Pool" (35), in his finest style; a fine work by Herr Israels, "Maternity," and two or three admirable pictures of winter effect by Mr. Fritz Thaulow. But on the whole a row of eminent names does not do away with the fact that most of them are attached to comparatively unimportant works. Bastien-Lepage's small but highly finished head of the present Sovereign, painted of course when he was Prince of Wales, is a remarkable work. But we shall hope to see better exhibitions than this in Mr. Marchant's gallery.

Socialist Art.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us to know what the Editor of this journal meant, in his address to the Architectural Association School of Design published in our last issue, by his reference to the lamentations "of what may be called the Socialist school of critics" over the supposed death of architecture. The use of the word "Socialist" *en passant* was not intended with reference either favourable or the reverse, to any political or social theory of life, which was not the business of the address. It was merely used as characterising those who seem to think, as William Morris certainly professed to think, that architecture was an art emanating solely from the people; the work of associated craftsmen, in fact. That might very well be termed a Socialist view of art, as opposed to the view of an artistic conception as the work of an individual mind. The use of the word had no reference to any "platform" whatever.

THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.—A meeting of a special committee of the Corporation was held on the 23rd ult. to consider a proposal to retain permanently a portion of the exhibition buildings. There is a feeling that the Concert Hall and the Machinery Hall might be retained, and the committee decided to have a report prepared on these buildings.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

THE "Vieux Paris" Committee has asked for the rebuilding of the monument erected in 1802 on the Place Dauphine to the memory of General Desaix, which was demolished in 1875 when Alphand undertook to clear the place in front of the façade of the Cour d'Assizes, which had just been completed from the designs of Duc. This monument, very dilapidated—a mediocre work by Percier—had been relegated to the storehouses of the Beaux-Arts, and its restoration, at a cost of 18,000 fr., would have made it a new monument of no historic interest. The financial argument has convinced the Committee, which has asked the Prefect of the Seine to arrange with the State to exchange the remains of the Desaix monument for the curious plans in relief which are preserved at the Invalides, and would be much more at their place in the Carnavalet Museum. Unfortunately, it is to be feared that these historic relics, especially the figure of the warrior with the Roman helmet who crowns the bust of the conqueror of Marengo, will not bear transport and will fall to pieces on the road.

For one monument disappeared how many others rise up on all hands against which the "Vieux Paris" Committee might well protest! While on the Champs Elysées, which the statue-mania has hitherto spared, they are erecting the monument of Alphonse Daudet, the garden of the Luxembourg continues to be encumbered with the effigies of authors and poets, some of whom little merit such an honour. Thus Ferdinand Fabre, author of some tolerable romances, who died recently, has already become a great man worthy of a marble statue. On a pedestal, designed by M. Pujol, a Languedoc peasant girl is seated at the foot of a column supporting the bust of the author (by M. Marqueste). It is sad to have to confess that Corneille and Racine are still forgotten.

The monument to Charles Garnier, who was a figure essentially Parisian, will not encroach upon any public garden. It will be placed in its right position adjoining the Opera House, which was his great work, and which will always be connected with his name. This monument is in progress, and will probably be placed in position next year, for the granite pedestal is to be sent from Scotland completely finished at the end of the present year; and M. Germain, the sculptor, has already modelled the ornaments for it, which will be cast by Messrs. Christiofle, and M. Thomas has just completed the two accessory statues.

At the Luxembourg Museum M. Bénédite is preparing an exhibition of the works of Félix Buhot, the engraver. It is a good idea, for this artist left a number of drawings, engravings, and etchings which are little known and are of great merit. Among them are some beautiful Normandy landscapes, picturesque corners of Paris, and also some interesting views of London, including some drawings of the Houses of Parliament. Besides this exhibition the Curator of the Luxembourg is arranging in the gallery of foreign painters a selection of works by English and American artists.

The Union Centrale des Arts Decoratifs has at last officially taken possession of the Pavillon Marsan, and will be able next spring to open the first part of its new museum.

At the Trocadéro Museum the gallery of megalithic and prehistoric monuments has recently been opened, and in a few days the public will be admitted into the ethnographic gallery, consecrated to France and her colonies.

Puvis de Chavannes has been dead for three years, and the mural paintings in the Pantheon after his cartoons are not yet finished. Cazin, who had been commissioned to finish them, has in his turn died, since when the cartoons have remained in the ateliers of the Louvre without any further decision being come to with regard to them. The selection of an artist to complete the work is no doubt a very difficult matter, but it is one which ought to be undertaken, and the Directeur des Beaux-Arts should inquire among the artists who were the constant assistants of the master, such as Alexandre Séon, the dreamy and mystical painter who was his favourite pupil, and whose works, recently collected in a private exhibition, impressed every one with their poetic charm as well as their purity of line.

As is well known, the painter Chenévard has instituted at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts some prizes of great value to be competed for, and which in the eyes of the young artists are almost as important as the "Concours de Rome." The twenty-five pupils whom the jury selects to take part in the final competition receive each a subsidy of 2,000 fr. independently of the prizes awarded in the final competition. The prizes are awarded for painting, sculpture, medal work, copper-plate engraving, and architecture. In this last division are five candidates, MM. Coutan, Ferret, Janssely, Prévot, and Hubanié.

M. Detaille is executing for the Hôtel de Ville two large paintings for the Salle du Budget, the sketches for which he has just submitted for approval. The first of these represents a scene of volunteer enlistment under the First Republic. The scene is on the Pont Neuf, where the volunteers are being enrolled in the midst of popular acclamations; the picture forms a kind of restoration of this corner of old Paris, with the red brick houses of the Place Dauphine, the Henri IV. statue surrounded with scaffolding, the quays lined with the old houses which have now disappeared. The other painting shows the Barrière de la Villette, at the moment when the Imperial army brings to Paris the standards taken from the enemy, and is received in state by the municipal authorities. This decoration, which will certainly rank among the finest of M. Detaille's works, will be completed by a ceiling with an allegorical design, a kind of equestrian trophy symbolising France triumphing over her enemies; a design which will exhibit the genius of M. Detaille in a new light.

CHELSEA, LITTLE CHELSEA, AND BROMPTON.

1801-1900.

No longer a "village of palaces" separated from the town by the Neat Gardens and the gently flowing West Bourne, Chelsea can now boast of three river bridges, a new parish church, a public free library, a polytechnic institute, barracks, a riverside embankment, and a theatre; it returns one member to Parliament and five to the School Board for London; we may epitomise its more modern history by saying that it is constituted a Metropolitan Borough under the London Government Act, 1899. Lysons records that in 1795 about 1,240 of the 1,350 houses in the parish were inhabited, the rest being for the greater part unfinished.

The earliest building project that comes within our theme consists of the laying out in 1800 of Chelsea Common, about 37 acres, for Whitehead's-grove (named after George III.'s builder), Waterloo-place, Marlborough-square, College and Blenheim terraces, and Leader, College, Francis, Oakham, and Keppel streets. Twelve years later a new burial ground was formed, and on October 12, 1820, was laid the first stone of the new parish church of St. Luke, built of Bath stone in the Late Gothic style, at a cost of about 30,000*l.*, by James Savage, *obiit* 1852, whose designs were chosen out of those of more than forty competitors. It has 2,000 sittings, is 187 ft. long, the stone roof is groined, and the pinnacled tower rises to 140 ft. On January 15, 1887, the late Metropolitan Board of Works agreed to contribute one-half of the net cost, being about 2,000*l.*, of the conversion by the Vestry of the disused graveyard into a public recreation ground.

Counter's Creek, Kensington Canal, Stanley Bridge, World's End, and Cremorne. — On November 30, 1897, the London County Council resolved to expend 60,000*l.* upon the construction of a pumping station at Lot's-road, named after "the Lots" or allotment grounds, for dealing with the flow of the low-level and Counter's Creek sewers, and relieving them in times of heavy rains. Counter's, correctly Caunter's, brook or creek ran from its source at the "Red House" on the Harrow-road, a few yards west from St. John's Church, Kensal-green, along the eastern side of the West London Railway, with tributaries from ponds at Portobello Farm and Notting Hill Barn, joined the Eel Brook at the Swan, Walham-green, and flowed into the basin of the Kensington Canal, south-west of Edwardes-square, and so along the south-eastern side of Lot's-road into the Thames opposite Battersea parish church. Known also as the Stanford brook, it is depicted in Joseph Salway's plan and profile survey of the Kensington Turnpike Trust, completed in 1811, as crossed by Stanley Bridge carrying Bridge-street (now Fulham-road) at an altitude of only 8 ft. 11 in. above high-water level. The Kensington Canal, opened in 1826, and closed in 1860 for an extension of the West London Railway, formed a boundary between Kensington and Fulham. Counter's Bridge has given place to Addison-road Bridge, between which and West Brompton station lay the great basin. Stanley Bridge is named after Stanley, or Stanley Grove, House, the home in 1815-22 of Sir William Richard Hamilton. In 1840 the National Society bought the house for their St. Mark's Training College, to which Blore added a quadrangle in about 1850. On the left hand of one going westwards from the bridge that crosses the railway is the site of Sandford Manor House, a home of Nell Gwynne, which, having been converted into a cask manufactory, was taken for the Imperial Gas and Coke Company's works. World's End, a favourite place of entertainment *temp.* Charles II., appears to have been a precursor of Cremorne Gardens, originally Chelsea Farm, and owned by Sir Richard Lyttleton, *obiit* 1774. The property then passed to Thomas, Viscount Cremorne, who died in 1813. Cremorne Gardens, situated between Battersea Bridge and Counter's Creek, were opened in 1843, and, after a not very reputable career, closed on October 5, 1877. Most of the ground was then taken by Mr. W. J. Bull, the orchid-grower and nurseryman, and having been sold in November, 1897, is now covered with streets. Sir Thomas More's epitaph in the (old) parish church no longer testifies to the dread in which he was held by heretics; in May, 1898, Cardinal Vaughan opened a church, the Convent of Adoration Reparatrice, erected on the reputed site of More's house in Beaufort-street, and gave it to the charge of a community of nuns that they might there pray day and night for the conversion of England to the Roman Catholic faith.

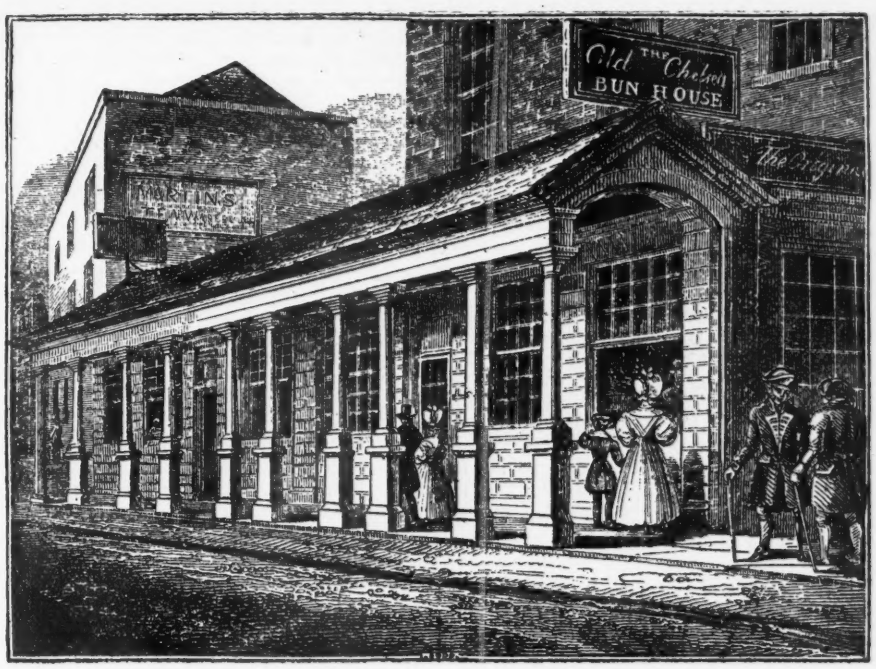
Cheyne-walk and the Embankment. — In Salway's Survey we see that Cheyne-walk then lay between the end of Robinson's-lane (Flood-street) and the engine-house opposite the (old) parish church, the present portion south-westwards to Battersea Bridge being named Lombard-street and Duke-street, with houses on both sides of the road, and one of them standing, within our own memory, across Lombard-street, two doors from Church-lane (Church-street). The road, having along the riverside a row of trees, wooden rails, and several sets of steps and "stairs" leading to the water, varied in altitude from 1 ft. 8 in. (south-west) to 4 ft. 9 in. (north-east) above high-water mark, and at high flood-tide presented a charming prospect. "Don Saltero's" is plotted as between the old Nos. 17 and 19; between Nos. 27 and 31 are the Bishop of Winchester's house and grounds; next to No. 35 is the Magpie tavern; the opening of Cheyne-row is between Nos. 44 and 45, and just opposite is the stone marking two miles from Buckingham Gate. Between the end of Lawrence-street and the churchyard wall stand the five houses of Prospect-place, on the site of the china factory. At the meeting of Lombard and Duke streets is Chelsea Ferry Stairs, nearly opposite the end of Danvers-street; beyond the bridge-foot are Lindsey-row and Davies-street, since incorporated with Cheyne-walk. Close to the former Bishop's Stairs is the present Oakley-street, of which the lower end has been opened out with a crescent (Pennethorne) as an approach to Albert Bridge. Alston, formerly Shrewsbury, House, built about 1540 and pulled down in 1813, at the remoter end of Cheyne-walk had been during a long period a residence of the Earls of Shrewsbury, and was devised by "Bess of Hardwick" to her younger son William, from whom it passed to Joseph Alston, created a baronet in 1682. The house, which was commonly, albeit erroneously, identified as Sir Thomas More's, was subsequently converted into a stained-paper factory. At the corner (south-west) of Lawrence-street is the Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children (Mr. Beasley, architect, 1888), which occupies the site of the china manufactory which William Duesbury, agreeably with the covenants of his lease, demolished in 1784 when he removed to Derby. The ovens of his predecessor Nicholas Spremont were in the present Lawrence-street, and the warehouse in Justice-walk. Duesbury's showrooms were taken in 1786 for Echardts and Woodmason's stained and stamped paper manufactory, and afterwards by Harwood & Co. In 1791 Echardts established at Blacklands House their factory of painted silk, varnished

cloths, &c., since Cooke & Hinchcliffe's stained-paper works. Nos. 7-11 [August 11, 1888*] were rebuilt after Mr. F. Heming's plans and designs, upon the site of the great garden of Winchester House and of some old and historical houses, one of them being the Gothic House as altered and remodelled by the elder Pugin; the house [January 2, 1897; No. ix., "Sketches of London Street Architecture"] on the site of the old Magpie and Stump, formerly the Magpie, burned down in 1886, and Nos. 38-9 [January 19, 1901], their decorative frieze being by Mr. F. C. Varley, are by Mr. C. R. Ashbee. Mr. E. T. Hall is the architect of the Children's Home, in Milman's-street, for the St. George, Hanover-square, Guardians, built by Messrs. Foster & Dicksee, of Rugby, who contracted for 12,917*l.*, on the site of Nos. 35-7-9-41, Milman's-street, and Nos. 5-6-7, Eign-cottages.

The embankment of the Thames between the Royal Military Hospital and Millbank was carried out about fifty years ago. Under their Act of July, 1868, 31-2 Vic., cap. 135, the late Metropolitan Board of Works obtained powers for a continuation westwards to Battersea Bridge. The work, begun in July, 1871, and finished in May, 1874, was executed by W. Webster, contractor, at a net cost of 269,591*l.*, and forms a dam for the low-level sewer to Barking Creek. The south-western portion absorbed most of Lombard-street and Danvers-street, with Danvers and Old Ferry wharves. The new road from Cheyne-walk to Victoria Bridge, being rather more than three-quarters of a mile long and 70 ft. wide, passes along the verge of the Physic Garden and the Royal Hospital grounds, which until that time had formed the fore-shore of the Thames. It completes a riverside road which, with a break at Westminster, extends for four and a half miles from Battersea Bridge to Blackfriars Bridge. The London County Council's Bill of 1897 for lengthening the Embankment in a curve to the east ends of Cremorne and Lot's roads, at an estimated cost of 64,000*l.*, was strongly opposed, mainly upon æsthetical grounds, before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, who unanimously decided against the measure. In August, 1899, the London County Council agreed to contribute 4,400*l.*, being one-half of the net cost of widening Cheyne-walk between Beaufort and Milman's streets, as undertaken by the Vestry, whose scheme provided for setting forward the river wall so as to increase by 25 ft. the width of Cheyne-walk at the end of the Embankment, the additional width gradually decreasing to 6 ft. at Lee and Jerdein's Wharf.

Queen's-road West and the Physic Garden.—On March 3, 1900, the London County Council agreed to contribute one-half, or not more than 1,000*l.*, of the net cost of the widening to at least 40 ft. of Queen's-road West at the Physic or Botanic Garden as undertaken by the Vestry. The road has absorbed Paradise-row and Royal Hospital-row, and separates the hospital from the open space of Burton's Court so as to form a continuous thoroughfare from Pimlico-road, formerly Grosvenor-row, and Queen-street to Cheyne-walk. At its south-western end and near the site of the Swan riverside tavern is the Physic Garden, a freehold of three and a half acres originally leased to the Apothecaries' Company in 1693 by Lord Cheyne for a barge and boat-house, and conveyed to them by gift of Sir Hans Sloane by an indenture of February 28, 1721-2, for the cultivation of medicinal herbs and simples. In 1898 the Company applied to the Charity Commissioners for relief from their trusteeship of the garden, valued at 30,000*l.*, finding themselves unequal to the charge upon their exiguous resources. In December of that year the Charity Commissioners framed a scheme for the administration of the charity and its endowments, which yield about 950*l.* per annum, and established a committee of fifteen persons to maintain and equip the garden as a place of scientifical instruction and research in systematical botany and vegetable physiology. The greenhouse and library were built in 1732 by Edward Oakley.

Gordon House.—In the Stableyard adjoining the Royal Hospital, south-west, stood the house inhabited by Sir Robert Walpole, who enlarged the property by purchasing some land from the Gough family. In 1808 the Government repurchased the property and built a large infirmary there after the designs of Sir John Soane, who, as Surveyor of the Hospital, had an official residence exactly opposite No. 4, Paradise-row (Queen's-road West). The greater portion of the remaining grounds had been leased in 1791 for a term of ninety-nine years by George III. to his Equerry, General Gordon, who built the house. When the lease expired in March, 1890, the estate reverted to the Hospital Commissioners. In that year the Royal Military, and in 1891 the Royal Naval, Exhibitions were held in the grounds (three and a half acres) of Gordon House and in an adjoining plot of four acres. After the sale in December, 1891, of the materials of the two exhibitions, Gordon House became an infirmary of the Royal Hospital; the grounds were taken for the erection, 1895-8, of twenty-three houses, Chelsea Embankment-gardens, by Messrs. J. Allen & Sons, at a cost of 92,000*l.*, and a block of eighteen sets of flats, Chelsea Embankment-court, by Mr. H. Lovatt, at a cost of 41,000*l.*, from Mr. Delissa Joseph's plans and designs [February 5, 1898].



The Old Chelsea Bun-shop. [From a print in *The Mirror* (1839).

Ranelagh.—In its course from Knightsbridge to Grosvenor, also known as Bloody, Bridge on the east side of Sloane-square (formerly Blacklands), and thence to the river, the placid West Bourne entered the Thames at Ranelagh Stairs, close to where is now the disused Victoria steamboat pier. Upon its right bank stood until 1806 Ranelagh Gardens—watered with a canal from the stream—on the site of the present "Old Men's Ground" (next, south-east, to the pensioners' graveyard), which was added in that year to the Royal Hospital grounds. The "Old Men's Ground" lies along the south-west side of Chelsea Bridge-road, which separates it from the Guards' Barracks, behind which is the course of the West Bourne. A painting by Canaletto, and engraved by Parr in 1751, of the interior of the Rotunda was acquired for the National Collection in January, 1895. It is one of the three that he is known to have painted of the Rotunda. The picture is of intrinsic interest inasmuch as it delineates the original orchestra, octagonal on plan and supporting the flat roof, after its conversion into a fireplace; and the later orchestra, which, with the organ, by Byfield (1746), was built over one of the four entrances, 1769. William Jones, architect to the East India Company, designed the Rotunda for William Crispe and James Myonet; his adopted designs, with sections and a plan, engraved by F. M. La Cave, were published on June 30, 1742. The Rotunda, being somewhat similar in appearance to General Scott's Royal Albert Hall, had an exterior diameter of 185 ft., a rusticated arcade on the ground level carrying a gallery, and a truncated roof, apparently of slate, sloping to the clearstory. The pediments of the four entrances, after the Doric order, rose to the base of the top story. The interior diameter was 150 ft. Over the forty-eight open boxes—Walpole calls them "little ale-houses"—was a gallery, and above that the clearstory, lighted with sixty round-headed windows. The flat ceiling, coved at its edges, was groined over each of the windows and the eight sides of the central orchestra, which rose in two stages. La Cave's later "Perspective View of the Amphitheatrical Building . . to be erected at Chelsea, designed by Wm. Jones, archit., 1748," seems to be a design for altering or rebuilding the original structure, for it depicts the central orchestra as rising by a lantern and a cupola through a large round opening in the roof, and the roof as raised upon an added story. La Cave's later view shows Ranelagh House due north of the Rotunda, the "Great Barr," a covered way which joined the two, and, on the north-west, "boxes for gentlemen to smoak in."* The centre of the Rotunda lay 350 yards due north from the river-end of the broad walk which leads to the central front, facing south-east, of the Hospital. The gardens had belonged to the house which Richard, third Viscount and first Earl of Ranelagh, Paymaster-General to the Forces, designed and built for himself in 1690, having obtained from the Crown two leases of about 25 acres at a total rent of 45*l.* 11s. 6d. per annum, which eight years afterwards he exchanged for a grant in fee at an annual rent of 5*l.* James Hamilton's Survey of 1664, as corrected to 1717, plots the "Earl of Ranelagh's house and gardens." The house appears in the background of the view in our illustration of July 6 last, and its oaken staircase is refitted in No. 51, Harley-street [Mr. F. M. Elgood, July 27, 1895]. An Act of 1730 vested the estate in trustees; in 1733 the house and grounds were sold in lots; two builders, Swift and Timbrell, bought most of the property for 3,200*l.*, and leased their purchase to Lacy, patentee of Drury-lane Theatre, and Solomon Rietti, who intended to open the garden as a kind of winter Vauxhall. Myonet and Crispe revived the scheme, and on April 5, 1742, opened the Rotunda as a morning resort. In May the evening concerts began, with two ridottos weekly, a ticket costing one guinea. The building and disposition of the gardens (by Capon) cost 16,000*l.*, writes Walpole to Mann in that year. Dr. Burney was organist in 1760. On June 29, 1764, Mozart, being then eight years old, played some of his own pieces upon the organ and the harpsichord for a charity. In May, 1767, the Catch Club gave their first entertainment, for which Arne composed the choral and instrumental music. Ranelagh attained its highest fame in the period 1775-85, under the patronage of Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire and the Duchess of Ancaster, when the visitors used to arrive at mid-day and passed most of their time in walking round and round inside. Ranelagh was opened for the last time on July 8, 1803, and on September 30,

* Dates within *square* brackets relate to illustrations in the *Builder*.

* See also the large views by Rooker, after Canaletto, 1751; W. Newbond's perspective of the interior, 1761; in the Soane Museum, "a perspective view as intended to be finisht," and "a geometrical section with the orchestra and orthographical plan of the amphitheatrical building;" and the view reproduced in the *Builder* of July 6 last.

1805, an order was made for pulling down all the buildings, the organ being removed to Tetbury Church, Gloucestershire. Until recent years some of the old lamp-irons still remained upon the trees. In 1854 were pulled down a large house, built over part of the site in the south-east corner, and Clarence House, for the laying out of the new road to Victoria Bridge. In Hamilton's plan, 1664-1717, which we illustrate, will be noticed the Creek (West Bourne), the Earl of Ranelagh's house and gardens, Stone-bridge, the stable-yard, College-court, Chelsea-common, and several other places we mention.

The Bridges.—In 1881 the late Metropolitan Board of Works obtained powers to pull down Battersea Bridge, as being unsafe. The design of the wooden bridge, being very similar to that of old Putney Bridge [January 7, 1888], has been attributed to Cheselden, surgeon of the Royal Military Hospital; he, however, died in 1752. The bridge was built in 1771-2 to replace Chelsea Ferry, established *temp.* James I., for John, first Earl Spencer, Lord of the Manor of Battersea and Wandsworth to which the ferry belonged, and fourteen other proprietors, who subscribed 1,700*l.* apiece, after the designs of Henry Holland (*obiit* 1806), at a cost of about 23,000*l.*, by Phillips, George III.'s carpenter. On May 24, 1879, Battersea and Albert Bridges were freed from toll at an outlay of 170,000*l.* In May, 1886, Messrs. Williams, Son, & Wallington ratified their contract for 143,000*l.* to build the new bridge, designed by Sir Joseph Bazalgette and Mr. E. Bazalgette, and opened on July 21, 1890; we illustrated and described a portion of the working drawings on July 26 of that year. Chelsea, or Victoria, Suspension Bridge, by Page, engineer to the Office of Works, was constructed in Edinburgh and built in 1856-7, at a cost of 80,000*l.* It was freed from toll, for 75,000*l.*, on May 24, 1879. The southern abutment marks the site, in Battersea Fields, laid out by the late Arthur Cates as Battersea Park, of the old Red House. Albert Bridge, opened on August 23, 1873, was taken over in or about 1881 by the late Metropolitan Board of Works, who replaced its steel-wire cables with solid steel links. Pennethorne made the approach from the northern bank, designing the pleasing feature of a spacious crescent at the end of Oakley-street. Messrs. Henderson & Fox built the Victoria railway bridge, since widened, for carrying the London and Brighton line to Victoria from the former terminus between Victoria-road and the Vauxhall and Southwark Waterworks.

Queen's-road, Burton's Court, Franklin's-row, &c.—Paradise-row, where many of the old houses yet survive, is now Queen's-road West; Queen's-road has been laid out through the Hospital grounds, and between the two hospital gates, so as to run in alignment with Paradise-row and Royal Hospital, since Jews'-row (now the south-western part of Pimlico-road). In Royal Hospital-row, along the side of the pensioners' burial-ground, and Paradise-row were as many as ten public-houses—mainly supported by the pensioners and their friends.* Franklin's-row, depicted in Wilkie's painting of the pensioners reading the Waterloo gazette, and Garden-row, separated by Turk's-row, lay along the north-eastern side of the present open space named Burton's Court. Garden-row, formerly the hospital of the Royal Military Asylum, and Franklin's-row have lately disappeared, forming the sites of two blocks of residential flats, Burton-court, separated by Turk's-row—Mr. Paul Hoffmann. On the northern side of Turk's-row is St. Jude's Church, by Basevi, 1842. In 1887 the War Office, at an outlay of 800*l.*, converted the large open space of Burton's Court into a recreation ground for the Guards quartered in London. Burton's Court, about twelve acres between Queen's-road and St. Leonard's-terrace, was formerly known as Great, or College, Court, constituting, until the laying out of Queen's-road, the main approach to the Royal Hospital from the north-west. The trees in Royal-avenue, formerly White-stiles, beyond, support the tradition that Queen Anne intended to lay out an avenue of lime and chestnut trees through Burton's Court and the fields to Kensington Palace gates. Looking up the avenue, one sees in the distance the tower of the Imperial Institute. The hospital buildings gave meaning and dignity to the garden, whose broad gravel-walk was a chosen resort of the pensioners; but they and the public alike are now excluded from a space that was bought in 1662 with public money, by a high-handed ordinance similar to that by which several acres of the once public grounds of the hospital grounds have been—in violation of an arrangement made in 1850—appropriated for the private enjoyment of the hospital governing staff. The adjacent Royal Military Asylum, renamed in October, 1892, the Duke of York's Royal Military School, was built in 1801-3, John Sanders being the architect.

Horwood's and Salway's surveys show *two* Chelsea Bun-houses, Nos. 7 and 10 on the north-western side of Grosvenor-row, and each with its colonnade over the footpath. Grosvenor-row (since Pimlico-road) extended from Royal Hospital-row to the south-western end of Ebury-street; on its south-eastern side, close to the left bank of the West Bourne, stood the Nell Gwynne tavern, opposite the Cheshire Cheese; at its north-eastern end was the watch-house. What is commonly described as the old "original Bun-house," whose renown had been established before the close of the seventeenth century, survived until the sale of its materials and "museum" on April 13, 1839; see the *Gentleman's Magazine* of May, and the wood-cut in the *Mirror* of April 6, of that year.

On July 23, 1891, the King laid the first stone of the South-West London Polytechnic Institute in Manresa-road—J. M. Brydon, *obiit* 1901 [March 21, 1891], the total estimated cost of the scheme amounting to 100,000*l.*, towards which several contributions were made by private individuals and public bodies, including the site, valued at 10,000*l.*, by Lord Cadogan, and a conditional grant of 50,000*l.* by the Charity Commissioners out of the City of London Parochial Charities Fund. To the building, which cost about 25,000*l.*, a new wing was recently added by Mr. F. G. Knight. The Public Library—J. M. Brydon [January 24, 1891], built by Messrs. Holloway Bros., and opened on January 21, 1891, stands on the site (Lord Cadogan's gift) of the studio of the late J. B. Philip, sculptor. In the Queen Victoria Gallery—J. M. Brydon, added in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, and opened on December 4, 1899, is a valuable collection formed by the Commissioners of Public Libraries of portraits and other memorials associated with bygone Chelsea. The Vestry Hall, built at a cost of about 15,000*l.* by Mr. Charles Wall, after J. M. Brydon's designs, upon a site given by Lord Cadogan, is illustrated, with sections and details, in our columns of May 2, 1885.

Sloane-street, Hans-place, Cadogan-square, Sloane-square, and the Cadogan Estate.—Sloane-street, Hans-place, and Upper and Lower Cadogan-place were laid out by Henry Holland along the eastern side of what appears as open ground as late as the time of Mogg's map of 1841. Holland built the Pavilion in Hans-place for his own occupation, and died there on June 17, 1806. Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, 1828-30, by James Savage, has been replaced with a notable and characteristic example of the inventive genius of J. D. Sedding—*obiit* April 7, 1891—built by Messrs. Higgs & Hill, and consecrated on May 13, 1890 [October 6, 1888; October 12, 1889 (bay of nave arcade); January 4 and June 21, 1890.] Lord Cadogan, patron of the benefice, contributed 22,000*l.* towards the cost of the fabric begun, on the site of the former church, in 1888. The nave and chancel, 60 ft. wide, extend to an unbroken length of 180 ft.; the south and north aisles are 12 ft. and 40 ft. wide respectively; an arcade of six lofty arches, spanning 30 ft., is carried by stone piers, 4 ft. in diameter, and a range of pillars, of fine red brick, divides the north aisle, appropriated for daily services, into two sub-aisles. The cost of fully completing and decorating the edifice is computed at 72,000*l.* Some of the original houses in Sloane-street have been rebuilt—Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, for instance, are by Mr. Frederick G. Knight; others have been re-fronted; of the latter we may cite No. 64, re-faced in Portland and blue Pennant stone, and No. 63, of which the stock-brick walls remain (a not unwelcome relief from the mania for red brick), Monk's Park stone having been used for the window dressings, and massed at the entrance and in top story—both by Mr. Fairfax B. Wade [January 29, 1898, and February 27, 1897; Nos. xxiii. and x., "London Street Architecture"]. Some houses on the southern side of Pont-street, occupying the site of old "Prince's Ground" [November 27, 1886], are by Mr. E. T. Hall, who also planned and designed the houses in Cadogan-square and "The Mansions," Sloane-gardens, built by Messrs. Foster & Dicksee, and Messrs. Langdale, Hallett, & Co., which we illustrated on June 2, 1888, January 19, 1889, and (plan) January 26, 1901. St. Columba's Church of Scotland in Pont-street [March 29, 1884], built by Mr. E. Lawrence, is by Mr. J. MacVicar Anderson. In Cadogan-square Messrs. Ernest George & Peto were architects of two houses [May 15, 1886] built by Messrs. J. Simpson & Son for Colonel Thynne and Mr. T. A. De la Rue, the Gothic house is by G. E. Street (*obiit* 1881), and Lord Albemarle's, with others, are by William Young (*obiit* November 1, 1900), who also planned and designed Chelsea House, in Cadogan-place, for Lord Cadogan, with several mansions upon the Cadogan estate. In 1805-7 were built the Hans Town Assembly Rooms in Cadogan-place, by P. F. Robinson (1776-1858); the Racquet Court and most of "Prince's" were pulled down in 1886, and twelve years ago the club settled at Knightsbridge; St. Saviour's Church, Hans-place, is by George Basevi the younger, 1840. In this quarter several houses, including a row of eight in Hans-crescent, by Messrs. Read & Macdonald [March 20, 1897, No. xi., "London Street Architecture"], were built for the Belgravian Land Company, who have made extensive improvements, pulling down "slums," widening streets, and building houses of good design. A corner house in Cadogan-gardens, a new thoroughfare, is by Mr. MacMurdo [October 7, 1899, No. xxxiv. of our Series]; Farm House in Pont-street (1885) is by Mr. C. W. Stephens [August 7, 1897, No. xvi.]; Hans-crescent Hotel, opened in May, 1896, and since enlarged, is by Messrs. Read & Macdonald, the builders being Messrs. Stephens, Bastow, & Co., of Bristol. In Hans-road are two houses by Mr. C. F. A. Voysey, and No. 12, built in 1893 by the then firm of MacMurdo, Hornblower, & Walters [September 19 and August 29, 1896, Nos. iv. and v. of our Series]. The theatre, opened in the former chapel in Lower George-street, Sloane-square, on January 25, 1871, by the late Miss Litton, gave way in 1887 to extensive improvements on Lord Cadogan's estate, and was replaced with the Court Theatre designed by Mr. Walter Emden and Mr. W. R. Crewe, jointly, for Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh, and opened on September 24, 1888. For rebuilding, with new streets, on the Cadogan estate, begun in 1886, were removed many thoroughfares, comprising George's-place, Leete-street, Grove-place, Blackland's-street, Walker's Cottages, Blackland's-court, Moss-place, Lower Sloane-street, Chelsea Market, Little and Lower George-streets, Evans' Cottages, Union-place, Wood-buildings, and a part of King's-road. All that property, together with the Manor of Chelsea, became vested in Charles, second Baron Cadogan, on his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Hans Sloane. A group of twenty-eight mansions and seventy flats in Sloane-court [February 4, 1899] and the flats, Nos. 21 and 23, Cadogan-gardens, are by Messrs. Rolfe & Matthews; for another block of flats in Sloane-court—Mr. Paul Hoffmann, the tender of Messrs. J. Grover & Sons, for 18,178*l.* was accepted in February, 1898.

Notabilia.

Churches.—St. Simon Zelotes, Cadogan-square, 1858-9—Peacock. St. John, Ashburnham-road, 1876—Newman & Billing. Christ Church, 1839, new chancel, organ chamber, and choir vestry—Mr. J. A. Reeve. Our Most Holy Redeemer, Upper Cheyne-row [October 12 and 19 and November 16, 1895]—Mr. E. Goldie. Holy Trinity, Sloane-street; east window—Sir Edward Burne-Jones; most of the metal work, the lectern, front panels of choir stalls, and statuettes of saints—Mr. F. W. Pomeroy; scheme of decoration, Lady Chapel—Mr. C. Whall, Mr. H. Wilson, and Mr. L. Davis. St. Luke (new) altar-piece—James Northcote, R.A.; the painting of "Time, Death, and Judgment" (a replica)—Mr. Watts, R.A.; windows—Mr. E. Frampton. St. Matthew, Oakley-square, 1856—J. Johnson; and memorial window to the late Rev. E. Phillips—Mr. E. Frampton. Park Chapel, originally built for French Protestant refugees, since enlarged, restored in 1880 by S. Bannister;

* In Paradise-row: the Fox and Hounds, Green Dragon, and George and Dragon. In Royal Hospital-row: the Royal Hospital (at the corner of Franklin's-row), General Howard, Snow Shoes, General Elliot, Recruiting Sergeant, Mermaid, and Duke of York (by the corner of White Lion-street).

stained-glass windows—Gibbs & Steward ; to be rebuilt.

Infirmary, Chelsea Hospital, 1809—Sir John Soane. The Jenner (incorporated in July, 1891, as the British) Institute of Preventive Medicine, 1895-6—Mr. A. Waterhouse, R.A. The Clock House and the Old Swan House—Mr. R. Norman Shaw, R.A. River House, completed in 1879—Messrs. Bodley & Garner. Sir Florence Shelley's Theatre, west side of Tite-street (formerly Calthorpe-place), sold in October, 1896, and the site taken for Shelley-court. Victoria Hospital for Children, established in Tite-street in 1866 ; the out-patients' department and nurses' home, opened in July, 1896 [June 27, 1885, and July 3, 1886], built by Mr. Chas. Wall—Messrs. H. Saxon Snell & Son. Cheyne Court, 1891-2—Mr. F. Hemings. The White House, rebuilt ; confer Thomas Girtin's water-colour view which Turner considered as excelling his own work. Memorial tablet in lead to Turner at No. 119, Cheyne-walk—Mr. Walter Crane. Cheyne-row (built in 1708), No. 24 bought for 1,750*l.* as a memorial to Carlyle and his wife, marble bust—D. W. Stevenson, R.S.A. ; statue in public garden—Sir J. E. Boehm. Memorial fountain to D. G. Rossetti in the public garden opposite Queen's House, No. 16, Cheyne-walk—Mr. J. P. Seddon ; the quarter-length bronze figure, in alto-relievo—Ford Madox Brown [April 17, 1886]. Bull-alley, renamed, 1845, Stamford-road. Princes-street, renamed Rawlings-street ; Old Church House [February 5, 1890] ; the Artists' Houses, studios—E. W. Godwin. Markham-square, site of Morris's nursery, formerly Box Farm ; eight studios, Chelsea-reach—Mr. W. I. Chambers. Improvement and enlargement of the Chelsea Hospital for Women, 1899—Mr. Wm. Emerson. Extensive business premises for Mr. Peter Jones, King's-road, Sloane-square, and Symons-street—Messrs. Perry & Read [January 19, 1889]. Guinness Trust Buildings, 1893—Mr. M. E. Macartney. Additions to Whitelands Training College, 1890-1—Mr. C. Pemberton Leach. Chelsea Conservative Club, 193, King's-road, 1887-8—Messrs. Karslake & Mortimer. Blocks of residential flats, east side of D'Oyley-street, 1898, and on site of Nos. 1c-4, Sloane-terrace, 1896—Messrs. Bourchier & Galsworthy.

Brompton and Little Chelsea.

An excellent map of London, published in 1836 for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, delineates a few scattered houses in Little Chelsea, Brompton, and Earl's Court. Those houses excepted, nearly all the land on the remoter side of Fulham-road as far as Knightsbridge, Kensington, and the Kensington Canal is open ground, consisting mainly of nursery and market gardens. Redcliffe-gardens has replaced Walnut Tree-walk ; Roland, Cranley and Drayton gardens, with the Boltons, are built over Brompton Heath. Between Marlborough-road (formerly Blacklands-lane) and Hans-place are a long pond (Cadogan-square), the Wellington cricket-ground and extensive nursery gardens, now traversed by Pont and Walton streets. Horwood, 1794, shows all vacant ground beyond King's-road, with Blacklands (Sloane-square) and the Marlborough tavern and its cricket-ground. In 1819 he plots the beginning of some houses on Chelsea Common, which covered thirty-seven acres south of Blacklands-lane, together with Marlborough-square, College-street, and Keppel-street (Blacklands-lane) as then laid out. The Hermitage where lived Mme. Catalani, was pulled down in 1844 for Grove-place. In that same year, on July 11, the late Prince Consort laid the first stone of the Consumption Hospital (by Francis), built upon the site of Curtis's botanical garden, and enlarged about twenty years ago. Curtis was the author of "Flora Londinensis" and projector of the *Botanical Magazine*. A plan of his garden, in the space between Sloane-street and Cadogan-place, is in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of August, 1810. The new hospital buildings on the south side of Fulham-road were erected from the designs of T. H. Wyatt, *obiit* 1880 [November 22, 1879]. Opposite Trafalgar-square is the block comprising the home for nurses, probationers, and servants, Mr. E. T. Hall [August 19, 1899]. Pelham-crescent, Sydney-place, Thurloe-square, Brompton (now Egerton) crescent, &c., were laid out by George Basevi the younger (*obiit* October 16, 1845), after his appointment in 1829 as surveyor to Smith's Charity estate and the adjoining Alexander estate. The Cancer Hospital, founded in Cannon-row, Westminster, by Dr. Marsden in 1851, was removed to Hollywood-road, Brompton, and thence to the buildings erected by Messrs. Lawrence at a cost of about 7,000*l.* from John Young & Son's plans and designs, Mr. D. Mocatta being honorary consulting architect [April 28, 1860] : Mr. Alexander Graham's additions are illustrated in our columns of September 26, 1885. We may here mention that No. 24, Alexander-square, built 1827-30, was the residence of George Godwin, *obiit* January 27, 1888, during a considerable portion of the time he edited this journal. He was architect of Brompton Parochial Schools [January 4, 1845] ; of St. Mary Church, with the sedilia, in the Boltons [October 19, 1850], enlarged in 1872 by Peacock ; and, in conjunction with his brother, Henry Godwin, of Redcliffe-mansions [February 11, 1871], upon an estate laid out by Cubitt and McClymont in 1861-71.

In Fulham-road, at the corner of Church-street, is the burial-ground of the Westminster congregation of Jews, established there in 1816, and improved by the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association in 1898. Opposite stood, until 1848, the Queen's Elm turnpike, named, it is said, after an elm tree beneath which Queen Elizabeth took shelter from a shower when walking with Lord Burleigh, who lived at Brompton Hall. The parish records of 1586 cite "the Queen's tree at the end of the Duke's-walk," and in 1687 the highway surveyors are amerced five pounds for not sufficiently mending the highway from the Queen's Elm to the bridge and from the Elm to Church-lane. The crossroads were subsequently called "Nine Elms" from some trees planted by one Bostocke around the older one. About a furlong distant are Elm Park-gardens, laid out over the site of Chelsea Park, plotted in Crosse's map, 1836, which formed part of the Sand Hills, an unenclosed tract that belonged to Sir Thomas More. In 1625 the Lord Treasurer Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, enclosed about 32 acres with a brick wall. Having belonged, in 1717, to the Marquis of Wharton, the park (see Hamilton's plan, in our sheet of illustrations), was leased for 122 years to, and planted with mulberry trees by, a company for rearing silkworms and manufacturing silk under a patent taken out by John Appleton in 1718. The scheme soon came to nought. The mansion (standing in 1860) was built for W. Broomfield, an eminent surgeon, and latterly belonged to Sir Henry Wright Wilson, Bart. Drayton-gardens, opposite Chelsea Park, has supplanted Thistle-grove, where lived John Burke, the genealogist, and J. P. Warde, the actor (*obiit* 1840), whilst just beyond, at the corner of Park, formerly Lovers', walk, where began the village of Little Chelsea, the Goat in Boots public-house—whose sign Morland reputedly repainted—was rebuilt, together with three adjoining houses and shops, in 1888-9, Mr. T. H. Smith being the architect and Messrs. Turtle & Appleton the contractors [January 19, 1889]. Brompton Manor House, afterwards Manor Hall, where Mme. Vestris had her education, was standing sixty years ago on the north side of the road to Fulham, at the corner of the present Redcliffe-road. Having been occupied some thirty-five years since as St. Phillip's Orphanage, it has been rebuilt.

The Oratory.—In May, 1899, the Fathers of St. Philip Neri celebrated the first jubilee of their labours, which they had begun in two houses rented by Father Gordon, Father Faber (*obiit* 1863), and others in King William-street, Strand, where they converted the back premises into a chapel, of which the site was afterwards taken for Toole's Theatre, that has lately been demolished for an extension of Charing Cross Hospital. Three or four years afterwards they migrated to Brompton, where, on the site of Blemell's House, along the west side of the avenue of lime trees leading to Holy Trinity Church (1826-9, Professor Donaldson, restored 1880 by Sir A. W. Blomfield), new buildings had been built for them by Scoles, and opened on March 22, 1851. In April, 1884, was opened the permanent Oratory Church, erected after the designs (selected in competition) of H. A. K. Gribble, *obiit* March 26, 1895. The south front, begun in 1892, was finished, the two towers excepted, in 1895 by Mr. Shaw, clerk of the works for carrying out Gribble's original designs, which included a stone lantern as the crowning feature ; but the outer dome, having a framework of steel, is by Mr. George Sherrin, the architect nominated, we gather, by the donor of that portion of the fabric. The figure, 9 ft. high, of the Virgin above the central gable is by Mr. Collett.

In 1856 the St. George, Hanover-square, Union Guardians pulled down Shaftesbury House for their workhouse buildings. Mr. E. T. Hall was the architect of the new infirmary, for the enlargement of which was scheduled in February, 1898, some adjoining property in Fulham-road and Victoria-grove. The St. George, Hanover-square, Vestry had bought the property in 1787, from William Virtue, for an additional workhouse, the Act in that behalf declaring the house and grounds should be in St. George Parish so long as it served that purpose. The house, notable for its interior and charming old-fashioned garden (see the cuts in the "Art Union," 1848, and those by F. W. Fairholt in Croker's "Walk from London to Fulham," edit. 1860), was purchased by the third Earl of Shaftesbury, author of "Characteristics," in 1699 from the Bovey family, heirs of the widow of Sir James Smith, who, it is believed, built it in 1635. Brompton Cemetery, which formerly belonged to the West London and Westminster Cemetery Company, incorporated on June 12, 1840, was laid out between Honey-lane (Ifield-road) and the Kensington Canal. The chapel and catacombs were designed by Benjamin Baud.

Notabilia.—West Brompton : The Church of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, with the lady-altar, and the monastery for the Servite Fathers of St. Mary's Priory in Fulham-road—J. A. Hansom (*ob.* April 29, 1882) and his son, Mr. J. S. Hansom [April 21, 1883]. Walton-street police station, 1894—Mr. R. Norman Shaw. Adrian-terrace and Ifield-road, on site of Honey-lane ; Redcliffe-gardens, on site of Walnut Tree-walk ; Thistle-grove, on site of Brompton Heath. Buildings, south side of Park-walk, between Chapel-street and Winterton-place, 1898—J. T. Wimperis & Arber ; block of flats, Park-walk—Mr. C. W. Stephens. St. Mark's College Chapel, windows in nave—Wailes. The Oratory ; white marble statue of Cardinal Newman, unveiled July 15, 1896, modelled by M. Chavalliaud, the memorial designed by Messrs. Bodley & Garner, executed by Messrs. Farmer & Brindley. The Grange (near Alexander-square), pulled down in 1842—built for himself by Michael Novosielski, who built also Michael's-place, 1786, pulled down in 1886 and partly rebuilt. Michael's-grove, renamed Egerton-place ; Brompton-crescent, renamed Egerton-crescent. London and Joint Stock Bank, Onslow-square—Mr. R. Creese Harrison. Basil-street (west side), at the corner of New-street, shops and flats, 1898—Mr. C. W. Stephens. Drayton-gardens, block of flats on site of No. 59—Mr. J. Norton. The Admiral Keppel, next, south, to which was Chelsea Pound, rebuilt 1856 7.

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS.

The Annual Meeting of the British School at Athens, held at the Society of Antiquaries' room on the 24th ult., was well attended. Sir Richard Jebb occupied the chair ; and Mr. Mayor, the acting Hon. Secretary, read the annual Report, from which we extract the following passages :—

"The work of the School, both on its teaching and on its exploring sides, has been energetically carried on during the past session under the newly-appointed director, Mr. Carr Bosanquet. The number of students in residence was five, as compared with six in the previous session. One of these, Mr. J. H. Marshall, scholar of King's College, Cambridge, had been already admitted for the session 1898-99, and came out now with the Prendergast Travelling Studentship ; and a second, Mr. J. H. Hopkinson, scholar of University College, Oxford, had been already admitted for the session 1899-1900, and came out again for a second session as Craven Fellow of the University of Oxford. The three newly-admitted students were Mr. K. T. Frost, of Brasenose College, Oxford, who held the studentship offered by the Managing Committee to the University of Oxford ; Mr. R. D. Wells, of Trinity College, Cambridge, who was appointed by the Committee to the Architectural Studentship on the recommendation of the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects ; and Mr. J. ff. Baker-Penoyre, of Keble College, Oxford. . . . .

The new director, Mr. Bosanquet, reached Athens at the end of October and returned to England at the end of August, thus residing altogether ten months in Greece, of which about six months were spent at Athens and about four in Crete. Mr. Bosanquet has marked the beginning of his term of office by submitting to the Committee some valuable suggestions for the guidance of students at the School, which will, it is hoped, help to increase its usefulness as a teaching institution. These suggestions were printed in the last number of the 'Annual,' and are at the disposal of intending students on application to the Secretary.

Excavations were undertaken this year by the School at Praesos, situated on the central plateau of Crete, and at Petras on the coast a few miles to the north. The work was conducted by the director with the assistance of Mr. Marshall and Mr. Wells. Praesos was in historic times the chief centre of the Eteocretans, who represented the most primitive element in the population of ancient Crete, and it was therefore hoped that the excavations here might bring to light traces of civilisation of the Mycenaean epoch, together with inscriptions in the non-Hellenic and presumably Eteocretan language, of which one specimen had previously been found in this neighbourhood. The first hope was not fulfilled, for on the site of Praesos itself only one product of Mycenaean art was discovered, a gem found embedded in the mortar of a late Greek house, into which it must have been accidentally brought with the earth from some neighbouring tomb when the house was built. About a mile away, however, a large house of late Mycenaean work was discovered in a valley near a spring, and somewhat nearer the city were found two tombs of the same period, one a square chamber with a dromos, and the other a well-built beehive tomb. In the same neighbourhood a number of later tombs were opened, ranging from the Geometric period to the fourth century and containing a large quantity of vases of various periods.

Praesos itself appears from the remains discovered to have been an important place from the eighth or seventh century downwards. The most interesting objects were brought to light in a *temenos* on the top of a crag near the town. Here Mr. Bosanquet was fortunate enough to discover an inscription seventeen lines long in the non-Hellenic language referred to above and written in Greek characters of the fifth century B.C. In the same place were found a series of votive offerings in bronze and terra-cotta. The terra-cottas, which range from the sixth to the fourth century, reveal the existence of a vigorous native school of art, and include the upper part of a fine archaic statue of a young god, half life size, and a well-preserved head with fragments of the body of a couchant lion. The remains of three other sanctuaries were also investigated. On a saddle below the Acropolis was discovered a large and solidly-constructed building of late Greek workmanship, with a front 75 ft. long, which may, it is suggested, have been an 'Andreion' of the kind in which the Cretan citizens met for common meals.

The excavations at Petras on the sea coast brought to light considerable quantities of pottery of the Mycenaean period. The site appears, however, to have been systematically turned over and terraced by its owners a few years ago, and it was therefore not thought worth while to undertake here work on a large scale. Accounts of the discoveries at Praesos and Petras will be published in the forthcoming number of the 'Annual.'

Supporters of the British School will be interested to hear of the work that has been done in the other parts of Crete during the past season by the Cretan Exploration Fund. At Knossos Mr Arthur Evans, an associate of the School, assisted by two former students, Dr. Mackenzie and Mr. Fyfe, has continued the excavation of the great prehistoric palace which has been associated with the legends of Minos and the Labyrinth. The whole northern end of the palace and an extensive eastern quarter have been uncovered during the past year. Shortly before the close of the season a triple flight of stone stairs was brought to light, leading down from an upper corridor to a suite of halls, showing remains of colonnades and galleries. As it appears that the principal staterooms were situated on this lower level, it is possible that the results of next season's work may surpass in interest even those which have already been obtained. Mr. Hogarth, the late director, has also been enabled by a grant from the Cretan Exploration Fund to explore an ancient site at Zakro, in the extreme east of the island. He has there laid bare a small Mycenaean town with well-preserved remains of the lower part of the houses and magazines, and has discovered some fine examples of early pottery and an interesting deposit of clay impressions of Mycenaean gems and signets, including 150 different types. Mr. Hogarth was assisted by Mr. Wells in mapping, and by Mr. Marshall in classifying pottery. Through the kindness of Mr. Evans and Mr. Hogarth accounts of these various discoveries will appear in the next number of the School 'Annual.' . . .

Three open meetings of the School were held in Athens during the past session, and were well attended. The Committee are glad to record, as a sign of the friendly relations existing between the School and its neighbours, that at one of these meetings a paper was read by Dr. Wilhelm, Secretary of the Austrian Institute at Athens, on an inscription formerly in Mr. Finlay's house and now in the collection of the British School; while at another meeting a paper was read by a Greek scholar, M. Clon Stephanos, director of the Anthropological Museum in the Academy at Athens, on the ethnology of prehistoric Greece. . . .

The repairs to the School building, which were stated in last year's Report to be urgent, were successfully carried out during the autumn of 1900 under the direction of Mr. Fyfe, who held the Architectural Studentship last year. The principal matter requiring attention was the reconstruction of the roof, but the opportunity has been taken to carry out a number of minor improvements and repairs which have added greatly to the appearance as well as to the comfort and convenience of the School building. The precinct in which the School and hostel stand has also been much improved during the past year, by means of private subscriptions generously contributed by the director and a few other friends of the School. A new carriage road has been constructed giving access to the School from the street on the south; several hundred trees have been planted; and a terraced walk has been made along the upper northern end of the School grounds. It is proposed next year to complete the work by laying out the ground on the south-east side of the hostel.

The Committee point out with satisfaction that the cost of the very considerable repairs to the School, amounting to over 450*l.*, has been defrayed out of the revenue of the last two years, without any inroad upon the small invested capital of the School. This result has been obtained mainly by the special grants for the Praesos excavations made by the Society of Dilettanti (50*l.*) and the Cretan Exploration Fund (200*l.*), together with one of 40*l.* from the Cambridge Prendergast Fund made to the director for the same purpose. . . . .

The monograph on St. Luke's Monastery at Stiris, on which Messrs. Schultz and Barnsley have so long been engaged, has now been published, and has been generally recognised as a most valuable contribution to the study of Byzantine architecture. Friends of the School are reminded that Mr. Schultz still has a good deal of material in his hands if funds could be provided for publication, while the Committee would gladly set other students to work in this important field if they were in a position to do so. Subscriptions to the Byzantine Architecture Fund for this purpose would be gladly received by the treasurer. There are still some copies on hand of the monograph on St. Luke's, which can be obtained on application to the publishers, Messrs. Macmillan & Co., or from any bookseller.

Considerable progress has been made with the scheme for establishing a British School at Rome, to which reference was made in the last Report. . . . The work of the school has already begun. The director has written a full report on the recent excavations, which appeared in the *Times* of January 9, and has delivered a lecture, which will shortly be published, on the ancient Church of Santa Maria Antiqua. A monograph on the Roman Roads in the Campagna, by Mr. T. Ashby, late Craven Fellow in the University of Oxford, and now a student at the school, is also nearly ready for publication. Additional funds are, however, urgently needed, if the work of the school is to be properly developed. It should be remembered that the work of the school will not be confined to classical archæology. It is intended to be a centre for all British students in Rome; and the provisional scheme, approved by the General Committee, provides that every period of the language and literature, antiquities, art, and history of Rome and Italy shall be considered as falling within its province.

In conclusion, the Committee think that they are entitled to say that the British School at Athens is every year fulfilling more successfully the objects for which it was founded. In the work of excavation it has, even with the scanty means which were at first at its disposal, done much—as much, it may confidently be said, in proportion to its funds, as has been done by any of the other schools in Athens; and, in view of the somewhat greater financial stability which it is now beginning to enjoy and the opportunities available for work both in Crete and elsewhere, it may be hoped that results as interesting as any of those secured in the past will be forthcoming in the next few years. On the side of education, too, the school has done most valuable service in providing a centre for classical students who wish to supplement their work at the Universities by one or two years' work in Greece, while it has also been of great assistance to British travellers in Greece generally. There is, however, one thing which the school still urgently needs, namely, some provision for advanced students of archæology, by which their services might be secured to the school for a series of years. In this respect the British school is at present weaker than any of the foreign schools in Athens, all of which include on their staff either an assistant director or one or more such advanced students."

Sir R. Jebb, in moving the adoption of the Report, described the British School at Athens as being intended to furnish a permanent station from which explorations could be conducted, and also a kind of archæological consulate for visitors to Greece. Referring to the archæological work of the year, he mentioned especially Professor Furtwängler's discovery that the temple in Ægina was dedicated to a local goddess named Aphaia, soon after 490 B.C., on the site of a sixth-century Doric temple. He thought they wanted something in the nature of an archæological fellowship in connexion with the School, tenable for a term of years, as an object to which a student might look forward, and as helping to make a career for a man who had a special ability in archæological investigation. This would render the institution more of the nature of an archæological college; a character which the French School at Athens did to some extent possess.

Mr. Bosanquet made a statement as to the work of the school during the season, and announced that Mr. Marshall had been selected by the Government of India as Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India.

On the motion of Mr. Penrose, seconded by Mr. F. E. Thompson, the following list of officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Committee: Professors Ernest Gardner, Percy Gardner, and Pelham, and Dr. Waldstein (re-elected); hon. treasurer: Mr. Walter Leaf (re-elected); hon. secretary: Mr. W. Loring; Lord Lingen and Mr. F. Pollock as auditors (re-elected), and Mr. Edwin Waterhouse as an additional auditor.

ENGINEERING SOCIETIES.

THE INSTITUTION OF JUNIOR ENGINEERS.—The annual general meeting of this Institution was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on October 25, the Chairman, Mr. Percival Marshall, presiding. After the usual preliminary business had been disposed of, the Council's Report on the work of the past year and accounts relating to that period were presented and adopted. The Report stated that there had been 103 elections, bringing up the total membership to 652. The names of Professor G. F. FitzGerald, F.R.S., hon. member, of Dublin, Mr. Louis F. Awde, of London, and Mr. E. H. S. Cooper, of Rugby, members, had been removed by death. In addition to the seven monthly meetings, a meeting had been held under the title of "Engineering Question Night," when a number of different engineering questions were dealt with, this new feature in the programme proving very successful. The Institution premium had been awarded to Mr. Samuel Cutler, jun., for his paper on "Carburetted Water-Gas." The Council had accepted the offer of the sum of five guineas made by Mr. W. H. Northcott, hon. member, to be competed for by the members in the preparation of a paper on "The Mutual Relations of Employers and Employed," and the three adjudicators, consisting of Mr. Northcott himself, Mr. J. A. F. Aspinall, and Mr. Archibald Denny, had awarded the prize to Mr. William Powrie. Reference was made to the opening last June of the Institution offices at 39, Victoria-street, the rooms having been suitably furnished as library, reading and writing rooms, &c. There had been eleven visits to engineering works in London and the vicinity, and during the summer meeting at Plymouth the Government establishments at Devonport and a number of engineering and other works had been inspected. Acknowledgments of the courtesy met with on all these occasions were recorded in the Report. Reference was also made to the Engineering Congress at Glasgow, which the Institution had been invited to take part in, a number of the members being present. To the provincial technical societies an invitation had been addressed enabling any of the members who might be temporarily resident in London to attend the meetings of the Institution. The Council were co-operating with the German Society of Engineers in the compilation of a German-English-French technical dictionary. It was announced that the premier position in the Whitworth Scholarship Examinations for 1901 had been obtained by a member of the Institution, Mr. C. E. Hardy, of Plymouth. Allusion having been made to the appointment register, the utility of which was being much improved; to the library, which, now that the Institution had offices, would be considerably developed; and to the accounts, which showed that the finances were in a satisfactory condition, the Report concluded with some observations as to future arrangements, including the delivery of a Presidential Address by Sir John Jackson, F.R.S.E., to inaugurate the new session. The election of officers was announced as follows:—Chairman, Mr. P. Marshall; Vice-Chairman, Mr. Kenneth Gray; Hon. Librarian, Mr. L. H. Rugg; Members of Council, Messrs. S. Cutler, jun., Adam Hunter, C. J. McNaught, and H. C. Reid, in addition to those remaining in office; Secretary, Mr. W. T. Dunn.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1894:

THE TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL AND THE BUILDING LINE.

THE Tribunal of Appeal under the London Building Act, 1894, sat at the Surveyors' Institute, Westminster, on the 25th ult., to hear an appeal by Mr. C. W. Matthews against the certificate of the Superintending Architect of Metropolitan Buildings under Sections 22 and 29 of the Act, defining the general line of buildings on the western side of West Hill, Highgate, between Millfield-lane and Parliament Hill Fields in which he certifies the building in question to be situate. The members of the Tribunal sitting were Messrs. J. W. Penfold (chairman), A. H. Hudson, and A. Gruning.

Mr. Macaskie, barrister, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Andrews, from the Solicitor's department of the London County Council, represented the superintending architect.

The appellant is the owner of the houses and premises, 1 to 5 (odd), West Hill, and of 1 to 4, Brookfield, and the two-story house lying between 4 and 5, West Hill. The houses on West Hill and Brookfield have been erected within the last three years without any objection on the part of the County Council or any other authority. On October 16, 1900, a plan of buildings in four blocks—namely A to F—proposed to be erected by the appellant at West Hill, was submitted to the District Surveyor, and notice was at the same time given to him of the appellant's intention to commence building blocks A and B at once. The plan showed blocks A and B to be within the general line of building as defined by the superintending architect. This notice was forwarded by the District Surveyor the same day to the County Council, with a letter stating that he presumed that no question could be raised as to the general building line owing to the position of the existing buildings. Objection was taken to the proposal to lay out a new street as shown in the plan to connect blocks C, D, E, and F. No objection at all was raised as to the building line, nor as to erection of blocks A and B. On April 2 the appellant saw the Solicitor of the London County Council with reference to the proposed scheme for laying out a new street, but no question was raised as to the building line, and appellant, at his request, sent him a tracing of the proposed scheme, which was again placed before the Building Act Committee, and still no objection was taken to the building line.

The appellant, believing he was well within the building line, knowing that no objection had been taken as to the building line, but to the formation of the street only, and believing that no objection as to the building line would or could be taken, did, shortly after the date of giving notice of his intention so to do, begin building operations in respect of block A according to plans deposited on October 6 last, and had spent upward of 3,000*l.* to the date when he received the first intimation that it would be objected that block A was within the general building line. The appeal was, therefore, lodged on these grounds:—First, that the superintending architect was wrong in defining the general building line as he did; secondly, that he was wrong in defining the general line for so much of the street as he did, it being contended that he should not have defined it so as to include or have regard to the buildings between block A and Millfield-lane, but that he should have defined it so as to include and have regard only to the buildings 1 to 4, West Hill, 1 to 4, Brookfield, the buildings marked X, and the sites and blocks A and B. Thirdly, it was urged that alternatively the superintending architect was wrong in not including or having regard to the houses on West Hill, lying to the north of Millfield-lane; and, fourthly, it was submitted that the application to the superintending architect to define the general line of buildings was made too late, having regard to the fact that the delay of the London County Council had led the appellant to expend large sums of money in the belief that the line was fixed as the appellant contended it to be.

Mr. Macaskie submitted that the superintending architect had put the general building line too far back. He proceeded to narrate the history of the case in so far as it related to the erection of the buildings already in existence.

Mr. Andrews, however, objected to the appellant going behind the superintending architect's certificate.

Mr. Macaskie insisted that the County Council, by their conduct, had objected too late.

Mr. Andrews urged that it was not too late for the superintending architect to be called in to give a certificate at that point. It had been clearly laid down that a certificate might be made after a build[illegible] was up. He believed the appellant had been invited to make an application to the Council for permission to build in advance of the line. On the other hand, he contended that he was not bound to make such an application. If that was his (appellant's) view the Council could not help themselves.

Mr. Macaskie said he was instructed that no invitation was sent to the appellant. But even if it had been, that was no security that the owner would be allowed to build in advance.

Mr. Andrews again submitted that the point now before the Tribunal was whether the superintending architect's certificate was right. He cited the case of Spackman *v.* Plumstead Board of Works.

The Tribunal, having deliberated in private, declined to hear evidence on behalf of the appellant relating to the fourth ground of appeal, stating that the Tribunal could only deal with the appeal against the decision of the superintending architect's certificate.

Mr. Macaskie thereupon complained that the certificate was an extraordinary one, inasmuch as the superintending architect had drawn the building line more than 50 ft. from the highway, and behind existing buildings, which were set up without objection.

Mr. Andrews contended that the general building line as laid down was strictly in accordance with the Act and precedent, and after hearing evidence the Tribunal intimated that they would consider their judgment and communicate it to the parties in due course.

APPLICATIONS UNDER THE LONDON BUILDING ACT.

THE London County Council on Tuesday dealt with the following applications under the London Building Act, 1894. Unless otherwise stated consent was given on conditions. The names of applicants are given between parentheses:—

Lines of Frontage and Projections.

Strand.—Iron and glass shelter in Windmill-street, at the London Pavilion Music-hall, Piccadilly Circus (Messrs. Wylson & Long).

Hampstead.—Dwelling-house with two wood and brick porches, a verandah with wooden supports, and a projecting bay-window, on the east side of Finchley-road, Hampstead, at the corner of Platt's-lane (Messrs. Kidner & Berry).

Hampstead.—Wooden porch at the entrance to 78, Fitzjohn's-avenue, Hampstead (Messrs. Maple & Co.).

Lewisham.—Extension of the period within which the erection of houses with shops on the north side of Sydenham-road, Sydenham, between Silverdale-buildings and Mayow-road, was required to be completed (Messrs. I. Edmondson & Son).

Islington, North.—Iron and glass shelters at the Holloway Empire Palace, next Holloway-road and Manor-gardens, Islington (Mr. F. Matcham).—Consent refused.

Hackney, North.—Two-story building at the rear of No. 87, Reighton-road, Upper Clapton (Mr. H. Dyball).—Consent refused.

Strand.—The retention of a metal sign in front of the Windsor public-house, 427, Strand (Electrical and General Engineering Co.).—Consent refused.

Width of Way and Lines of Frontage.

Hackney, Central.—Iron and glass shelters at the Hackney Empire Palace, Mare-street, Hackney, in front of the portions of the building next The Grove (Mr. F. Matcham).

Space at Rear.

Hampstead.—Modification of the provisions of that Section with regard to open spaces about buildings, so far as relates to the proposed erection of two blocks of residential flats on a site on the west side of West End-lane, Hampstead, between Douglas Mansions and Carlton Mansions, with irregular open spaces at the rear (Messrs. Palgrave & Co.).—Consent refused.

Means of Escape from the Top of High Buildings.

Westminster.—On the fifth and sixth floors of a block of residential flats to be known as Stafford Mansions, and to be erected on the west side of Stafford-place, near its junction with Palace-street, Westminster, the upper surfaces of which floors will be above 60 ft. from the street level, for the persons dwelling or employed therein.

Formation of Street.

Greenwich.†—Formation or laying out of a new street for carriage traffic to lead out of Cedar-grove, Charlton (Mr. J. Ellis).—Consent refused.

Alteration of Building.

Hampstead.—The retention of a bedroom and boxroom constructed in the roof of No. 48, Belsize-park, Hampstead, of a less height than required by Section 70 of the Act, and by reason of the construction of which bedroom and boxroom the walls of the building are of less thickness than required by the first schedule of such Act (Mr. J. W. Stevens).—Consent refused.

The recommendation marked † is contrary to the views of the Local Authority.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

THE usual weekly meeting of this body was held at Spring-gardens on Tuesday, Mr. A. M. Torrance presiding.

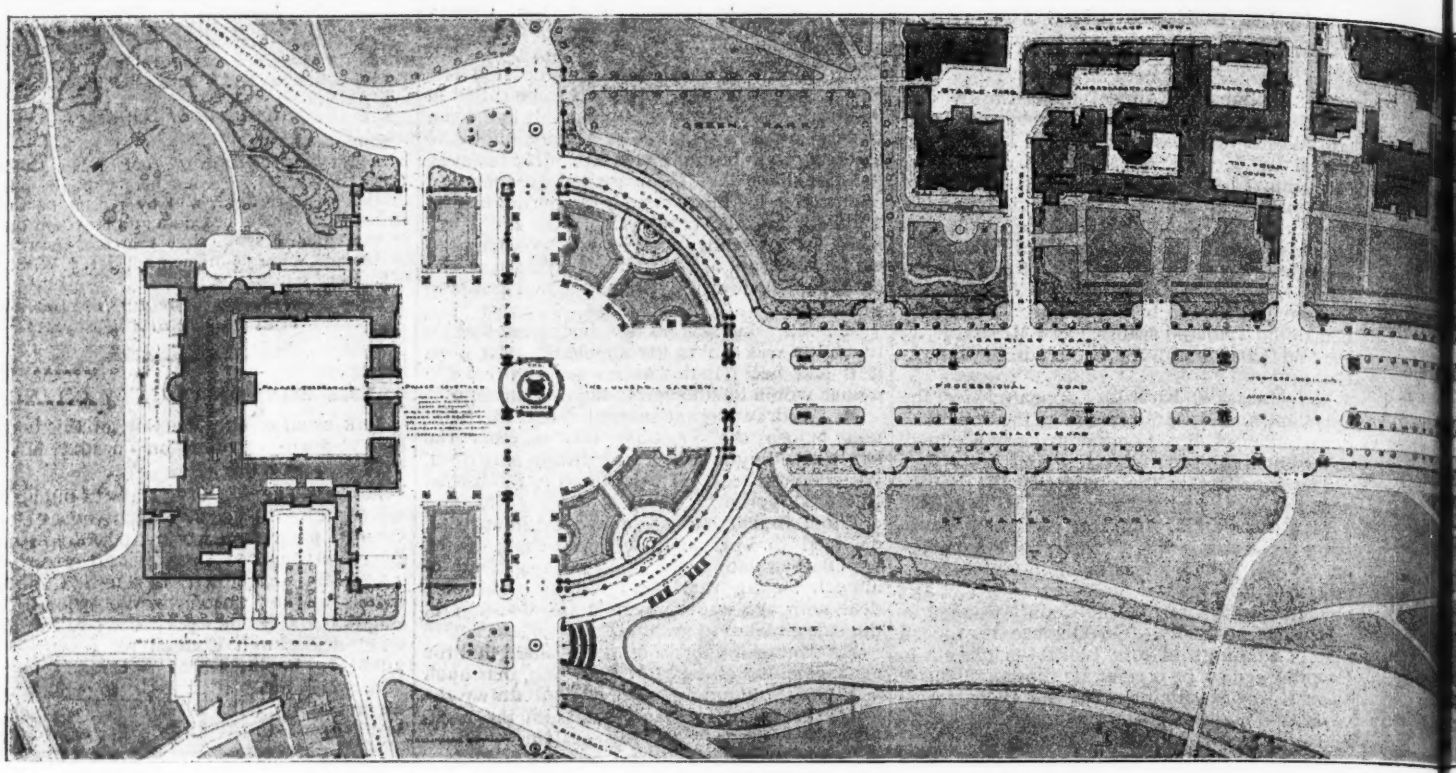
Loans.—The following loans to public bodies were granted:—3,000*l.* to Bermondsey Borough Council for paving works; 6,700*l.* to Finsbury Borough Council for paving and sewer works; 2,545*l.* to Shoreditch Borough Council for paving works; 1,940*l.* to Woolwich Borough Council for various purposes; 2,909*l.* to Kensington Borough Council for paving works; 2,190*l.* to Poplar Borough Council for baths and washhouses; 22,365*l.* to Guardians of Stepney Union for erection of schools, &c.; and 5,970*l.* to Wandsworth Guardians for various purposes.

Chief Engineer.—The General Purposes Committee submitted a recommendation that the appointment of Sir Alexander Binnie be terminated from December 31, and that Mr. Maurice Fitzmaurice be appointed as from and including January 1, 1902, at a salary of 2,000*l.* a year. The Committee stated that the applications were thirty in number, and the sub-committee to whom they had referred the matter had had a personal interview with seven of the candidates. The sub-committee submitted three names to the Committee—Mr. Charles Elwin, general and Parliamentary assistant in the Engineer's Department of the Council; Mr. Maurice Fitzmaurice, chief engineer of the Assouan Nile reservoir (Egypt), and formerly resident engineer for the Council on the Blackwall Tunnel; and Mr. E. G. Mawbey, Engineer and Surveyor of the County of Leicester.

The recommendation of the Committee in favour of the appointment of Mr. Fitzmaurice was adopted.

The Southwark Clearance Scheme.—The Improvements Committee reported that in connexion with the Long-lane and Tabard-street improvement the Council had acquired from the Bridge House Estate Trustees a site in Leroy-street, Old Kent-road, and had prepared a draft scheme for the erection of dwellings for the accommodation of persons to be displaced by the improvement. They recommended that in the event hereafter of the Council approving the scheme that the expenditure of 1,443*l.* be charged to the account. This was adopted.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS, WOLVERHAMPTON.—These premises, which were recently opened, have been erected in Old Hall-street on a site containing 900 square yards. The accommodation, which occupies the whole of the ground floor, consists of a central hall, 28 ft. by 22 ft., with two classrooms, 22 ft. by 20 ft., to hold twenty in each room. Separate entrances are provided for boys and girls on either side of the building, with separate yards and out-offices, also separate hat and cloakrooms, lavatories, and bathrooms. A kitchen, scullery, and pantry are provided, also private room for head mistress. The several rooms are all fitted with open fireplaces in addition to hot-water apparatus. The first floor is to be used as a school for practical science, in connexion with the pupil teachers' centre on the opposite side of the street. The accommodation consists of a chemical laboratory 40 ft. by 22 ft. to accommodate thirty students, also a lecture theatre 23 ft. by 22 ft. Lavatories for boys and girls are provided on the mezzanine floors. The hot-water apparatus was supplied and fixed by Messrs. Killick Cochrane, of Liverpool. The electic lighting has been fixed by the District Electric Lighting Co. The fittings and furniture have been supplied by Messrs. Fisher, Son, & Weaver, of West Bromwich, and Messrs. Speake & Son are the general contractors for the work. The total cost of the buildings and fittings has been about 4,000*l.* The whole was carried out from the designs of Mr. T H. Fleeming, architect, of Wolverhampton.



The Queen Victoria Memorial : Plan of the Selected Design.

Illustrations.

THE QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL: SELECTED DESIGN.

WE give here the plan and two views of Mr. Aston Webb's design for the Queen Victoria Memorial, which has already been the subject of a descriptive article in our columns when it was first exhibited at the Foreign Office, and of which some further description, in regard to some modifications now made in it, will be found in the first article in the present issue.

The plan shows the ingenious connexion with Charing Cross by means of a circle, to which we have elsewhere referred. The actual entrance from Charing Cross will be by a decorated gateway without an arch.

The points opposite to the Duke of York steps and Marlborough Gate are emphasised, as will be observed, by the formation of an octagonal *place* at each point, with pedestals arranged for special sculpture subjects.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF OLD CHELSEA AND MILLBANK.

THESE illustrations, from some old maps and sketches in the Print-room of the British Museum, are published in connexion with the article on Old Chelsea on another page, and some of them are specially referred to there.

The bird's-eye view of Beaufort House does not directly come into the scope of the article referred to, but is of much interest in itself. The original "View of the House at Chelsey" is a fine print, on a large scale, engraved by Kip, after a drawing by Knyff, 1707. The house, which stood until 1740 where is now Beaufort-street, was, as some say, originally the "Great More House"—"my powre howse in Chelcith," of Sir Thomas More. Having been granted by Edward VI. to his Lord Treasurer, Sir William Paulet, first Marquis of Winchester, it passed by purchase to Gregory, Lord Dacre, whose widow devised it to Lord Burghley, whose son, the Earl of Salisbury, sold it to Henry Earl of Lincoln. In 1625 Charles I. bought the house, with its fifteen acres, from Sir Lionel Cranfield (Lord-Treasurer Middlesex) and gave it to the Duke of Buckingham. Whitelocke resided there during the time of the Commonwealth; the second Duke of Buckingham recovered possession at the Restoration and sold it in 1664 to John Godden. Then it belonged to George Digby, Earl of Bristol, who died there in 1677 leaving it to his widow, Anne, on whose behalf Evelyn effected its sale to Henry, first Duke of Beaufort. The Duke of Beaufort removed thither in 1682 from his town house in the Strand (see our "Note" of October 26), and, as Evelyn also records, "made great alterations, but might have built a better house with the materials and cost he had been at." Henry, the third Duke, sold it, about 1738, for 2,500*l.*, to Sir Hans Sloane, who, four years afterwards, pulled the house down. Sloane, however, gave the gateway which Inigo Jones had built for Lord Middlesex to Lord Burlington, who set it up in his garden at Chiswick. Knyff's drawing shows the old houses in Duke and Lombard streets, by the waterside, to which we refer in our article, and Lindsay House, the iron gate of which we illustrated on November 28, 1891.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE BUILDER.

SHOREDITCH TOWN HALL.

SIR,—Referring to your criticism of my arrangement of the cloakrooms and lavatories in this building in your issue of the 19th inst., it was not my intention to reply to same, as I considered the plan spoke for itself; but, as the chief officials at Shoreditch have signified their wish that I should do so, I venture to point out to you one or two facts which you have evidently overlooked or were unaware of. In the first place, both the ladies' and gentlemen's cloakrooms and lavatories are in the old building, and do not therefore form part of my new extension; they are old rooms altered and adapted as required.

There is a vestibule about 24 ft. wide, with a separate staircase up to large hall on each side. At the foot of each staircase is a door, that on left to ladies' cloakroom (from which their lavatory and crush cloakroom are approached), and that on right to gentlemen's cloakroom (from which their lavatory is approached). The other doors to the ladies' crush cloakroom and the gentlemen's lavatory are arranged so that these particular rooms may also serve other purposes—an arrangement adopted in most London town-halls.

The ladies' crush cloakroom will only be required to be used *as such* on very exceptional occasions; possibly twice or three times during the year, when the door you object to (which is an *existing* one) would be fastened. At other times this room will be used as an extra clerk's office by the Town Clerk (as might have been conjectured by the door leading from that official's department), when the door from vestibule will also be used. The door from vestibule will probably be used in the day-time only, when the cloakroom doors will be closed. In the evening, when the large hall is being used, the before-mentioned door would be closed, and the lavatory approached from cloakroom only.

I am sure you will admit after this explanation that your very severe remarks were at least unjustified, and I should have thought that any expert would have seen and fully appreciated such an elementary but important point in a plan as the existence of alternative doors and the occasions on which the same would be in use or fastened. This would have at once disposed of your objections.

As your condemnation was so strong, I trust you will, in fairness to my clients and myself, find space for this letter in your next issue.

WILLIAM G. HUNT.

*** It is rather absurd for our correspondent to say that "the plan spoke for itself," as there was nothing in it to show which were old rooms and which were new, and no explanation as to the use made of the door of the ladies' crush cloakroom. On the face of it, and without explanation, the plan fully justified our observations; and we cannot but think that if the architect had been more fully alive to the importance of this point in planning he would not have allowed such a plan to be published without an explanation. The position of the cloakroom entrances is still, we think, open to criticism. The doors are too close to the foot of the stairs, and the plan represents the mistaken principle, which we have often protested against, that the entrances to ladies' and gentlemen's cloakrooms should be planned *symmetrically*, one answering to and facing the other. That is exactly what should not be done.—ED.

RE AMERICAN RED GUM.

SIR,—As use has been made of the name of one of our Committee, viz, Sir J. F. L. Rolleston, M.P., we wrote him on the subject, and he replies as follows:—

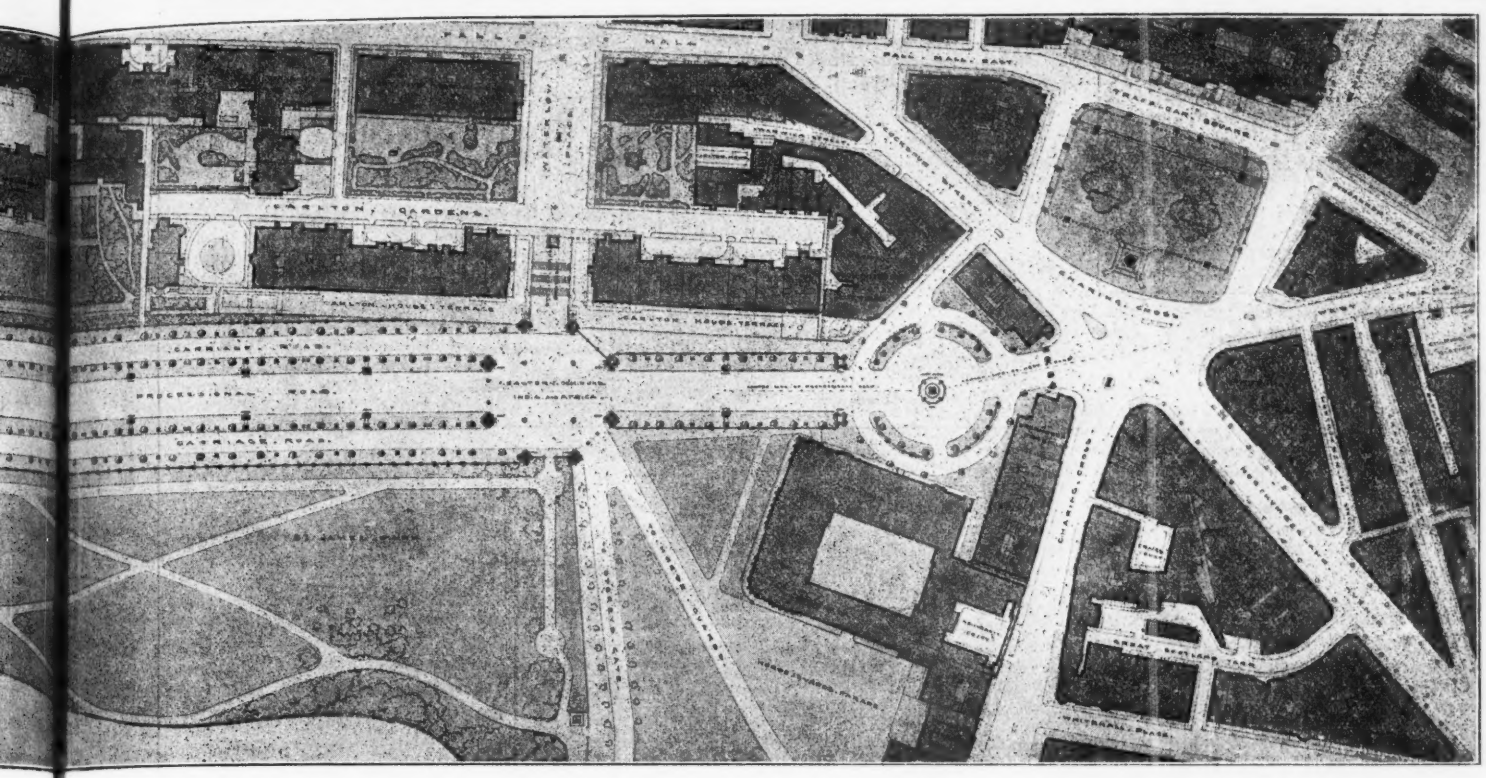
"In reply to your letter, the impression you received as to the effect of our Report is altogether a mistaken one, as we expressed no opinion whatever as to the Red Gum Wood, and were not asked to do so."

J. MACCONNELL,
Hon. Sec. The Westminster Ratepayers' Committee.

DEAL FLOORING.

SIR,—Will one of your readers kindly tell of a treatment of flooring of deal boards which will render it impervious to dirt, of a good colour, and readily cleaned? D. J.

NEW CHURCH, AWSWORTH, NOTTS.—On the 19th ult. the foundation-stone of the new parish church which is being erected at Awsworth was laid. The edifice will be of red sand bricks, with facings of Coxbench stone, and a roof of blue slates. The portion of the old church which has been left standing will be utilised as a temporary chancel, and the internal fittings of the new portion will be of pine. The cost is estimated at 2,000*l.* The architects for the work are Messrs. Naylor & Sale, of Iron-gate, Derby, and the contractors are Messrs. Walker & Slater, of Derby.



the Selected Design. Mr. Aston Webb, A.R.A., Architect.

The Student's Column.

GAS AND GAS FITTINGS.

18.—Gas Leakages—Explosive Mixtures of Gas and Air — Detection of Small Proportions of Inflammable Gas or Vapour in Air—Determination of the Heating Power of Gas.

WHEN a strong odour of gas is perceptible in the atmosphere of a room or building, all lights should be immediately extinguished, all windows should be opened, and unless the leakage of gas is occurring at some point where the cause of leakage is obvious, and where it can readily be stopped, as, for example, when a cock has been accidentally turned on, the gas should then be turned off at the meter.

After shutting off the gas at the meter, and when the odour of gas is no longer perceptible, an inspection should be made of all the pipes and cocks in the neighbourhood of the leakage, and if no defect can be detected the consumer should then seek the aid of the officers of the gas company, or send for an experienced gas-fitter.

Cheap brass pendants constructed of thin brazed tube, instead of thick drawn brass tube, should be avoided. They have a dangerous habit of splitting longitudinally. A long but hardly perceptible crack suddenly occurs in the tube and allows the gas to escape in large volume. Also the cheap ball-and-socket connexions are frequently defective and allow gas to escape, particularly when the pendant becomes slightly tilted from the vertical position.

Explosions have sometimes been caused by the accumulation of gas in the space enclosed between the floorboards of a room and the ceiling of the room beneath. Gas confined in this space often fails to be detected until it is present in sufficient volume to form an explosive mixture, especially when the greater part of the floor is covered with carpet or linoleum; and when a naked light is taken near a crack between the boards, or a board is removed for examination of the pipes and a match is ignited to illuminate the space, a disastrous explosion occurs.

To ascertain whether any leakage is occurring in any part of a building, all the cocks to the burners should be closed, while the meter tap is left full on. Most meters have a dial situated above the ordinary recording indices which has a pointer which will make a complete revolution for every 2, 5, or 10 cubic feet (varying with the size of the meter) which pass through the meter. If a record be made of the position of this pointer when all the burner cocks are closed, and if, during a period of fifteen minutes, it be found that the pointer remains quite stationary, the consumer may be satisfied that the fittings are gas-tight.

Explosions have occurred through two or more small gas jets being left burning in a room exposed to draught from a window. One of the jets has been extinguished by the draught, and sufficient gas has accumulated in the room, in spite of the open window, to form an explosive mixture, which has then been ignited by the jet not extinguished by the draught.

Leakages have occasionally occurred from sliding pendants provided with water seals, owing to neglect of the precaution to periodically add water to compensate for that lost by evaporation. This danger may be avoided by using glycerine, instead of water, in the water reservoir, as glycerine does not evaporate, and will, therefore, act as a permanent seal. If the use of glycerine be considered too costly, the rate of evaporation may be retarded by pouring a layer of lubricating or other suitable oil on the surface of the water until the layer is about ½ in. in depth.

Explosive Mixtures of Gas and Air.—The most important experiments which have been made to ascertain the proportions of air required to form explosive mixtures with different gases are those carried out by Dr. Frank Clowes, the present chemist to the London County Council, in 1895 and 1896. Some of the results of his investigation are shown in the following table, and it will be noticed that the explosive limits vary widely with different gases, the danger of the formation of an explosive mixture being, for example, greater with acetylene than with coal-gas :—

Explosive Limits of Mixtures of Gas and Air.

A mixture of—

Coal gas and air will not explode if it contain less than 5 per cent. or more than per cent. of coal gas.

Water gas and air will not explode if it contain less than 5 per cent. or more than 55 per cent. of water gas.

Hydrogen and air will not explode if it contain less than 5 per cent. or more than 72 per cent. of hydrogen.

Carbon monoxide and air will not explode if it contain less than 13 per cent. or more than 75 per cent. of carbon monoxide.

Acetylene and air will not explode if it contain less than 3 per cent. or more than 82 per cent. of acetylene.

Methane (fire-damp) and air will not explode if it contain less than 5 per cent. or more than 13 per cent. of methane.

Detection and Estimation of Small Quantities of Inflammable Gas or Vapour in Air.—Coal-gas cannot always be detected by its odour. By passing through a bed of gravel or other soil it may be deprived of its characteristic odour, and may accumulate in its odourless condition in an enclosed space in sufficient quantity to form an explosive mixture. It has been suggested that the mysterious explosions which have upon several occasions occurred in culverts containing electric lighting cables may have been due to leakages from neighbouring gas mains, the gas being deprived of its odour before reaching the culverts by passage through the interposing soil.

It has long been known to miners that when the atmosphere in a mine contains inflammable gas, but in too small a quantity to form an inflammable or explosive mixture, and a lighted candle is exposed in this atmosphere, a pale flame, or "cap," may be seen surmounting the candle flame.

When a Davy safety lamp is taken into an atmosphere of this description the presence of inflammable gas in the air is indicated by the presence of a pale flame filling the gauze chamber and eventually causing extinction of the lamp flame, or if the quantity of inflammable gas be insufficient to produce a mixture which burns within the gauze chamber it may yet be present in sufficient quantity to cause the oil flame to "spire" or become elongated and smoky. If the wick of the lamp be turned down until the oil flame has become almost non-luminous, the presence of as small a proportion as 3 per cent of fire-damp in the atmosphere may be detected by the presence of a pale flame cap over the oil flame.

In 1881 MM. Mallard and Le Chatelier recognising that the employment of a luminous flame reduced to very small dimensions in the attempt to render it non-luminous is less useful for this test than a larger flame which is naturally non-luminous, proposed the use of a hydrogen flame in place of the oil flame. The process of generating hydrogen proposed was, however, too cumbersome for practical use, and trouble was experienced in regulating the size of the flame; and it was not until about the year 1890 when Dr. Clowes applied small cylinders of compressed hydrogen to this purpose that the hydrogen flame test became of practical utility. Dr. Clowes has invented a lamp consisting of a combination of the Davy safety lamp with a cylinder of compressed hydrogen. The cylinders had to be manufactured of sufficient strength and capacity to safely carry an ample supply of gas for testing purposes without materially affecting the weight or portability of the lamp. All difficulties have, however, been overcome, and the lamp is now extensively employed in coal mines.

By means of the hydrogen flame used in this lamp very small proportions of fire-damp or of

coal-gas can be detected and quantitatively estimated, the length of the flame-cap increasing with the proportion of inflammable gas present; while if the inflammable gas be present in dangerous quantity the flame is at once extinguished without igniting the explosive mixture in which it is exposed. The lamp may therefore be carried into an inflammable atmosphere without danger.

Disastrous explosions have occurred in the empty tanks of steamships used for the transport of petroleum owing to an explosive mixture

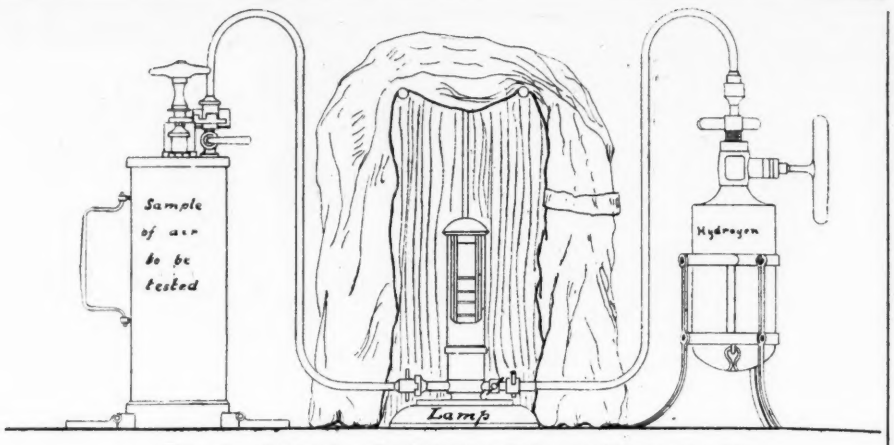


Fig. 46.—Apparatus for Detecting Inflammable Gas in Air.

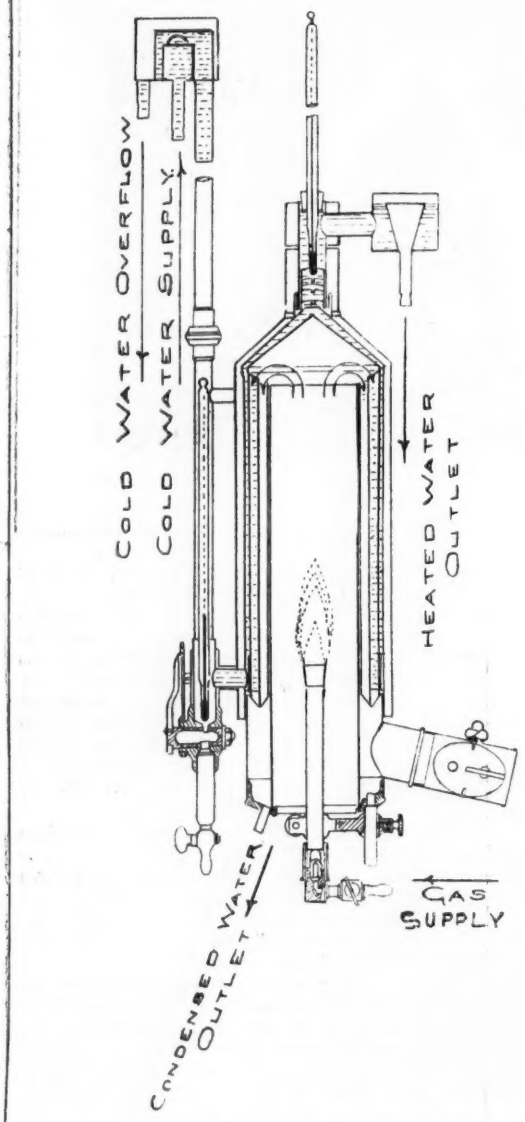


Fig. 47.—Junker's Calorimeter.

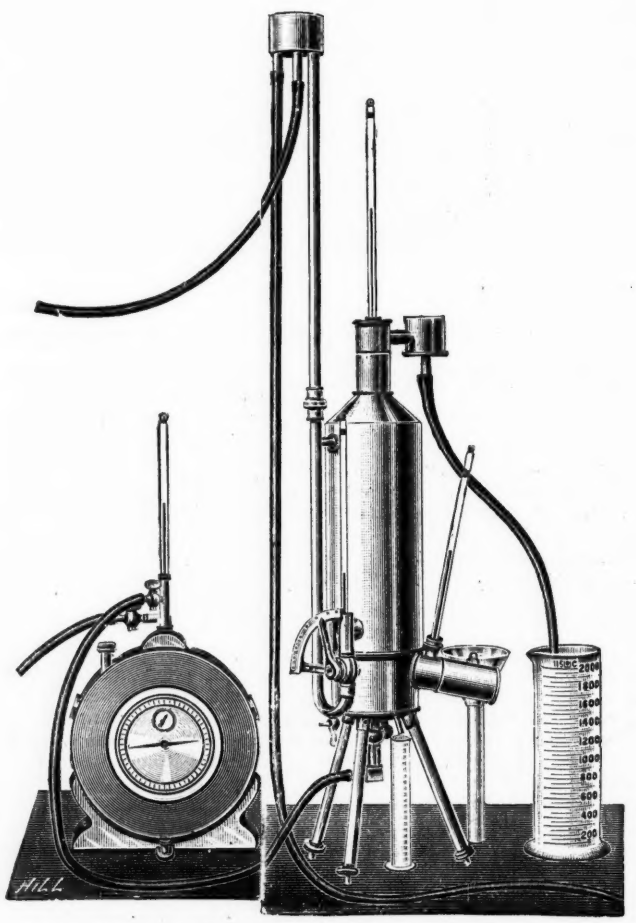


Fig. 48.—Apparatus for Heating Power Test.

of air and petroleum vapour having been formed within the tank and ignited by red-hot rivets or by lights taken into the tanks by workmen employed on repairs. Dr. Boverton Redwood, co-operating with Dr. Clowes, has adapted the hydrogen flame test for testing the atmosphere of the tanks of petroleum steamships, and after a steamship has discharged its cargo of oil it is now obligatory that the tank atmosphere be tested before any person is allowed to enter the tank.

The testing apparatus devised by Dr. Redwood is shown in fig. 46.

The sample of air to be tested is collected under compression in a small metal cylinder by means of a pump. When being tested the air is led through a pipe to the base of the lamp, and flows around the hydrogen flame as it rises to the top of the lamp and escapes into the outer air. A series of wire baffles, through which the sample of air to be tested must pass, is provided in the lower part of the lamp, so that should the air sample be explosive the flame cannot flash back into the metal reservoir. The hydrogen supply for the lamp is obtained from a cylinder of the compressed gas of any convenient size. Behind the lamp is an upright metal rod with horizontal arms to support a black cloth, which is provided to enable the examiner to screen off external light and to observe the height of the non-luminous hydrogen flame, and (if the air tested contain inflammable gas) the height of the flame-cap, through the glass front of the lamp.

The standard height to which the hydrogen flame should be adjusted is 0·4 in., and Dr. Redwood finds that a distinct cap is visible when the proportion of petroleum vapour amounts to one-ninth of the quantity which will make the mixture inflammable, or one-eighteenth of the quantity which renders it explosive, and considers that if the interior of the tank or other confined space be ventilated until a sample of the atmosphere within it is found to give no flame cap with this apparatus an ample margin of safety will be provided.

It has not yet been found possible to distinguish a flame-cap caused by the presence of fire-damp from a flame-cap caused by the presence of petroleum vapour. Further information relating to the detection and estimation of small quantities of inflammable gas or vapour in air may be obtained by reference to the Cantor lectures delivered by Dr. Clowes before the Society of Arts in 1894, and to the paper read by Mr. Boverton Redwood in the same year before the Institution of Civil Engineers, but from the brief outline which has been given of the method now commonly used for testing the atmosphere of coal mines and oil tanks it may be seen that the hydrogen flame cap test may be applied to any atmosphere suspected of containing inflammable gas or vapour in dangerous quantity. Dr. Clowes states that with his lamp a visible flame-cap is obtained when as small a proportion as 0·1 per cent. of coal gas or of fire-damp is present in the atmosphere.

A number of instances will occur to the mind of the architect and engineer in which reliable information on this subject would be most valuable. Paints containing benzene or other light oils sometimes impregnate the atmosphere of the structures (such as the holds of ships) in which they are used with a dangerous proportion of inflammable vapour, and the lamp may also be used for testing the atmosphere of vaults, sewers, and subways.

The Heating Power Test. — Reference has already been made to the great difference in the relative heating values of coal gas, water gas, and Mond gas. The determination of the calorific power of a gas is an extremely simple process, and may be made with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes in a very short time by means of Junker's calorimeter. The heat generated by combustion of the gas is transmitted to a current of water flowing at a constant rate, and observations are made of :—

1. The quantity of gas burned.
2. The quantity of water heated.
3. The increase in the temperature of the water heated.

The calorimeter is shown in section in

fig. 47, and the complete apparatus required for testing is shown in fig. 48.

The gas to be tested is led through the meter to an atmospheric burner which forms part of the calorimeter. The gas is consumed at about the rate of 6 cubic feet per hour if coal-gas is being tested, but at a greater rate if the gas is fuel-gas of low heating power. The burner is surrounded by a vertical double-walled cylinder, and the hot products of combustion escape through a number of copper tubes passing down between the walls of the cylinder. The heated gases pass down through the tubes while the flowing water ascends outside the tubes. The tubes terminate in a common chamber in the bottom of the cylinder, and the uncondensable gases escape through the throttle at atmospheric temperature. The water flows through the calorimeter at a constant rate owing to the fact that the inlet device is provided with an overflow, and water is supplied to the instrument at a greater rate than it is allowed to flow through it.

The rate of flow is regulated until it is found that the temperature of the water flowing out of the calorimeter is between ten and twenty degrees C. higher than the temperature at the inlet. When the test is commenced the volume of water heated is carefully measured in a graduated cylinder of two litres capacity, and a reading of the gas meter is made. During the test readings of the thermometers at the inlet and outlet are made at short intervals and recorded.

The gross heating value of the gas in calories is found by the following equation :—

$$\frac{\text{Number of litres heated} \times \text{by increase in temperature of water.}}{\text{Cubic feet of gas consumed.}}$$

The hydrogen contained in the gas is converted into water which condenses in the calorimeter, and gives up its latent heat to the circulating water. When gas is used as a fuel in practice the water formed escapes as steam and is not utilised. The latent heat is, therefore, usually deducted from the gross heating value, and the resultant figure is termed the "net" calorific value. The water condensed from the products of combustion is collected in a cubic centimeter measuring cylinder, and for every c.c. collected a deduction of 0·6 calorie is made. If 53 c.c. of condensed water were obtained from 2·0 cubic feet of gas, a deduction of 15·9 calories should be made from the gross heating value, thus :—

$$\frac{0{\cdot}6 \times 53}{2} = 15{\cdot}9 \text{ calories.}$$

The heating value of a gas is usually expressed in calories or British Thermal Units. A *calorie* is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one litre or one kilogramme of water one degree C., while a *British Thermal Unit* is the amount of heat required to raise 1 lb. of water one degree F. To convert calories into B.T.U. multiply the calories by 4 (or more correctly by 3·968).

GENERAL BUILDING NEWS.

PARISH CHURCH, FYVIE, ABERDEEN.—Additions and alterations to this church have now been commenced. The whole area of the church is to be re-seated with pitch-pine seats. The interior of the chancel and the apse will be finished with an oak dado and finely-dressed Corennie granite throughout, with open oak beam work. A new chamber will be provided for the organ. The only part of the present church that will be taken down is the eastern gable between the galleries, and the latter will be connected by a dressed granite arch, spanning from the gallery to the ceiling. In front of the organ will be the choir. The walls of the eastern end of the apse will be filled with the three-light stained-glass window at present being manufactured by the Tiffany Company, New York. The two stained-glass figure windows at present in the church will occupy the north and south sides of the new apse. The floor of the chancel and apse will be 3 feet higher than the floor of the body of the church. The three or four steps leading up to it will be of white marble, and the whole of the chancel and apse flooring will also be of marble. Connected with the new chancel will be a new vestry and session-house. The present church was opened in 1809. The contractors as far as appointed are :—Mason work, Messrs Morgan & Co., Aberdeen; carpenter work, Messrs. M'Robbie and Milne, Aberdeen; and slater work, Mr. Pirie, Fyvie. The architect is Mr. Marshall Mackenzie, of Aberdeen.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, WOODSIDE, CROYDON.—This church, after being partly rebuilt and enlarged, was reopened on the 13th ult., although the work is not quite finished in regard to a few details. The rebuilt portion is 59½ ft. in width, and 52½ ft. in length. It is considerably more lofty than the old structure, which has been entirely replaced or practically so, for at the north-west end there remains but a small fraction of the roof. The complete design provides for two more bays, with an end wall and porch, set off with turrets. A temporary entrance has been made there, and on the south side, opening to Spring-lane, there is a new door. The chancel, previously partly occupied by pews, is now clear. The roof is supported by transverse brick and stone arches, and these mark off the bays, which are arched between. There is accommodation for a congregation of about 500. The flooring is of wood block, with red tiles in the aisles. The windows, save for stained memorial glass which was part of the former edifice, are all of plain glass. With the completion of the building there will be a fine broad window at the west end. The artificial lighting is by incandescent gas, and this, with the heating by the radiator system, has been carried out by Messrs. Crittall & Sons, of Noel-street, London. The builders are Messrs. E. P. Bulled & Co., of Croydon, and the architect is Mr. W. D. Caroë.

NEW FREEMASONS' HALL, OSWESTRY.—On the 18th ult. the foundation-stone of the Freemasons' Hall, which is to be erected at the junction of Roft-street and Market-street, Oswestry, was laid. The building will consist of a hall 33 ft. by 22 ft., and a dining-room 23 ft. by 18 ft., which can be thrown into the hall when required, with retiring-rooms and other conveniences. On the first floor there will be a room, to be used for Masonic purposes only, 33 ft. by 23 ft., and a tyler's room 23 ft. by 18 ft. A caretaker's house will also be attached, containing five bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, &c. The Roft-street front will be carried out in the Renaissance style, and the rest of the treatment will be Domestic Renaissance. The building will be faced with red brick and buff terra-cotta dressings. It will be warmed throughout by hot water, and fitted with the electric light. The cost is estimated at about 2,000*l*. Messrs. Griffiths & Sons, of Ellesmere, are the contractors. The architect is Mr. W. H. Spaull, of Oswestry.

RESTORATION OF WETWANG CHURCH, NEAR DRIFFIELD.—On the 25th ult. the parish church of Wetwang, near Driffield, was reopened after being restored. An oak screen has been placed across the transept to form a chapel for weekly services, and the altar from the late chancel re-erected in it. The north aisle has been converted into a vestry, with oak screens, and the church is re-roofed. There is also an oak screen to the tower arch. The builders were Messrs. Thompson, of Peterborough, and Mr. Hodgson Fowler, of Durham, was the architect.

HOSPITAL, HESWALL.—The foundation-stone was laid on the 25th ult. by the President of the Local Government Board of a hospital which is being erected at Heswall for the treatment of tuberculosis cases by the joint Poor Law Unions of West Derby, Liverpool, and Toxteth Park. The site for the hospital is on the hillside at Heswall, and commanding extensive views of the estuary of the Dee and Wales, the total area of the land acquired being about fifteen acres. The buildings are to be erected with the main front facing due south, the outside facings carried out with Connah's Quay bricks relieved by red pressed Ruabon brick strings and arches. The administrative block will be placed in the centre and contain the various rooms necessary for the staff. Immediately in front of the first floor will be an open-air sun bath, divided, for both sexes. On either side of the administrative block will be two wings two stories high containing dormitories for twenty-four patients, viz., twelve male and twelve female, divided on either side for two dormitories containing three patients each, and six dormitories for one patient in each. To every patient 1,000 cubic feet of air space will be allotted. All the windows will be made to open as casements, and all the rooms heated when necessary during the very inclement weather. Separate bath and lavatory accommodation will be provided on each floor for each sex, and separate staircases provided for the two sexes for ordinary use and in case of fire. The dining-hall is to be in the rear of the main building, connected by corridors with cross ventilation, and fitted complete with the usual kitchen and other offices. The water supply will be from the West Cheshire Waterworks. The total cost of land and buildings will be about 12,000*l*. The contractor is Mr. Thomas Spencer, of Aintree, and the architect is Mr. Charles H. Lancaster.

BUSINESS PREMISES, UNION-TERRACE, ABERDEEN.—On the 26th ult. the new buildings erected in Union-terrace, Aberdeen, for the Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society were formally inaugurated. The plan consists of two shops, with back saloons and cellarage on the ground floor, and the first, second, and third floors are arranged as suites of offices, with accommodation for a caretaker in the attic floor. The entrance and vestibule doors are of mahogany, panelled and moulded, the vestibule door being glazed with bevelled plate-glass, and the fanlight of the outside door is filled in with a wrought-iron grill and shield, with raised brass letters "Scottish Legal Chambers." The stair from the ground to the first floor is of turin stone, with a dado of coloured glazed tiles. The staircase from the first floor to the attics is of an elliptic form, with large windows filled with leaded glass, with the monogram of the company embossed on a shield. The front elevation of the building is faced with fine-axed Kemnay granite, except the piers of the shops and at the entrance doorways which are of polished Peterhead granite, with moulded capitals and bases of Kemnay granite. The elevation is divided into three boldly-designed bays, with mullioned oriels running up two stories, and surmounted with three large elliptic arches, with moulded voussoirs and key-stones panelled on the face. These arches spring from double columns of clean-cut Kemnay stone, having moulded capitals and panelled and moulded bases. The third story is a flat surface, pierced with five semi-circular windows, with moulded rybats and key-stones divided from each other by three-quarter projecting circular columns, with moulded caps and bases. Above, there is the main cornice, formed with moulded dentil trusses and dentil blocks. Surmounting the main cornice is a moulded balustrade, and in the centre there is a pediment, with arched windows and terminated with a boldly-designed finial. The building is fitted up with the electric light. The following are the contractors :—Messrs. G Fordyce & Co, masons; Leslie & Hay, carpenters; Sellar & Co., plasterers; Forbes Morrison, slater; John Campbell, plumber; George Donald & Sons, painters; George Bisset, ironwork; and the Aberdeen Electrical Engineering Co. The grates were supplied by Messrs. Marshall & Philip. Mr. George Sutherland, of Aberdeen, was the architect.

VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS, GLASGOW.—The new Volunteer headquarters building, situated at the south-east corner of Yorkhill drill-ground, with frontage to Gilbert-street, has now been completed. It is built of red brick faced with stone, and castellated. It also provides headquarters for the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps. Their entrance is from Gilbert-street, and comprises a drill-hall 70 ft. by 40 ft., store for ambulance waggons, armoury, sergeants' mess, &c. The drill-hall for the Volunteer battalion measures 142 ft. by 74 ft. Access is provided at both ends, the principal entrance being to the east. On the same level, towards Gilbert-street, and in direct communication with the drill-hall, are placed a large reading-room for the men, 70 ft. by 30 ft., and a sergeants' mess, 38 ft. by 24 ft., with buffet. Rooms for commissioned officers and adjutant occupy the remainder of the frontage. The officers' quarters are on the first floor, and include mess and billiard rooms, dressing-rooms, and lavatories, while on the attic story accommodation is provided for the sergeant-major, the resident official. Underneath the drill-hall, on the basement floor, a rifle-range has been formed. The building is heated by means of hot-water pipes on the low-pressure system, and is lighted throughout by electricity. Mr. Wm. H. M'Nab, of West George-street, Glasgow, is the architect.

OPENING OF ST. SAVIOUR'S CHAPTER-HOUSE, SOUTHWARK.—The Bishop of Rochester on the 28th ult. opened a Chapter-house for St. Saviour's, Southwark. The building which has been acquired for the purposes of the Chapter was originally the Chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, which was founded in 1213. It is situated in St. Thomas-street, Southwark, in the neighbourhood of Guy's Hospital. Since the building has been taken over by St. Saviour's it has undergone several alterations, and has been thoroughly cleaned and redecorated. A feature of the house is a fine old oak gallery which runs round the northern and western walls. The reredos and communion-table, also of oak, have been allowed to remain, and the old chapel seat have been broken up and utilised for the purpose of panelling the walls. The building is fitted with the electric light, and is amply furnished with new chairs. The architect was Mr. Arthur Bartlett, of Chancery-lane.

RESTORATION OF LADY CHAPEL, ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL.—This Lady Chapel, which has recently been reopened after restoration, was built by Bishop Martyn, whose tomb is in the north wall of the chapel, some time between 1290 and 1328. In style it is almost identical with the later Early English work adjoining it. The *Western Mail* states that in some respects it is not very dissimilar to the Lady Chapel at Llandaff, though differing greatly in proportion, that at Llandaff being tall and slender, with lofty windows, whereas that at St. David's partakes of the general character of breadth and lowness which distinguishes the whole cathedral. During several centuries the chapel was allowed to fall into disrepair, and its dilapidated condition, together with that of the two adjoining chapels, appeared all the more desolate by contrast with the remainder of the cathedral. The restoration just completed has been carried out in a conservative spirit. The ceiling of the Lady Chapel is a fine stone groined one, starting from the six old springers, which, with the old well, were found to be sufficiently strong to carry out the vaulting. The ribs are of Doulting stone. In the horizontal ribs, running due east and west, are five old bosses belonging to the previous vaulting, which collapsed about 130 years ago, and it was from the plan of these that the present vaulting was constructed. In the same rib are two new bosses containing the arms of the late bishop, Dr. Basil Jones, and of the present bishop, Dr. Owen. The intermediate ribs have

at the intersecting angles the arms of the three late deans — Lewellin, Allen, and Phillips. Bishop Martyn's tomb and the sedilia have now been restored, with as much of the old work left as possible. In the centre of the tracery work is a shield with the arms of Bishop Martyn and of the diocese. The altar base is a raised daïs of two steps, inlaid with encaustic tiles, the altar itself being of carved oak, having four panels, with monograms in raised letters on shields, and carved buttresses. The east window is an example of the Decorated period, the other four windows being in the Perpendicular style. The ante-Chapel, locally known as "The Seven Sisters' Chapel," is entered from the north and south aisles by two pairs of Early English arches, with moulded bases and capitals. Mr. J. Oldrid Scott was the architect.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Messrs. Pollard & Brand, builders, have removed from 19, Pelham-road to 32, Summerhill-road, South Tottenham, N.

OLD SOUTHAMPTON.—At the meeting of the Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society, held on the 17th ult. at Southampton, a number of buildings of historic interest were visited by the members. Amongst other places seen was the French Protestant Church, otherwise known as "God's House," or the Hospital of St. Julian. Here the President of the Society read a paper on the building. He stated that among the earliest settlements of Protestant refugees from Flanders and from France, having "churches" allotted to them, were those in London, Norwich, Canterbury, and Southampton; other congregations were formed at various periods at Sandwich, Rye, Winchelsea, Yarmouth, Colchester, Stamford, and Thetford, in the east of England; at Dartmouth, Plymouth, and Stonehouse in the south; and at Exeter, Barnstaple, and Bristol in the west. Of all the churches founded by the refugees none are more interesting than those of Southampton and Canterbury, which still survive. Of the records and registers remaining, the most ancient are those of Southampton, the first entries of which commence in the reign of Queen Elizabeth in 1567, and continue until the year 1797. The registers of the French Church at Southampton are now preserved at Somerset House. Although the first entries of the registers date from 1567, it is clear that this church of the refugees was first established by King Edward VI. The building itself originally formed the chapel of an ancient hospital dedicated to St. Julian. The party subsequently walked to the West Gate, near West Quay (thirteenth century). This gave entrance to the town from the earliest quay constructed as a landing place for the mediæval port. In the ancient room known as the Guard Room (fifteenth century) situated on the wall adjoining the West Gate the Rev. G. W. Minns read a paper on the building. He remarked that the history and purpose of this spacious upper chamber or solar cannot possibly be determined. It probably served as a guardroom, dormitory, or store in connexion with the neighbouring tower of the West Gate, from which it was entered by a door at the north end, the jambs of which may still be seen. It is proposed when opportunity occurs to restore this ancient approach. The building, as originally constructed, consisted of a stone basement, or plinth, the upper walls formed by studwork of oak, the interstices being filled with "wattle and daub," that is wattle or hurdle work over which clay was daubed, the face of the work being finished with rough cast or mortar. The architectural details of the chamber are of plain character, and indicate the date of the building to be of the fourteenth, or early in the fifteenth century. The roof, apparently of chestnut, is constructed with massive tie beams, king posts, purlins, and braces worked by the adze, the tenons secured by wooden pegs. The rafters have been extended to the rampart wall, but originally terminated on the outer wall of the chamber, the space between which and the parapet was open to the sky, and afforded an uninterrupted path for the military guard. He hoped that this interesting architectural feature would at some future time, in conjunction with the neighbouring West Gate, be more completely restored, after the manner of, and with the same purpose as, the West Gate at Winchester, which has been converted by the citizens into an attractive Municipal Museum. After leaving the ancient Guardroom the members spent much time in looking over the Tudor House in St. Michael's-square, which has recently been restored by Mr. W. F. G. Spranger, and the Mediæval Hall, or Undercroft, in the old Simnel-street. After luncheon the party visited the Norman House, called in Duthy's Hampshire "King John's Palace," and which contains the remains of a domestic building of the Norman period. The adjoining Norman arch was the next halting place; it was stated to have been one of the store houses of the old Norman Castle. Subsequently, the well-known Bargate was visited, after which the plans of Mr. R. M. Lucas for widening the side openings of the gate were inspected.

NEW RIVER WATER SUPPLY.—At the Surveyors' Institution, on the 23rd ult., Mr. Howard Martin, member of the council of the institution, sat as arbitrator in a dispute between the New River Company and the Provost and College of Eton. Mr. Freeman, K.C., with Mr. Arthur Shaw, appeared for the college, and Mr. Boyle, K.C., for the water company. In opening, Mr. Freeman said the company, under an Act passed in 1897, were empowered to carry out certain works to provide a further supply of water for London, the scheme necessitating the running of a pipe across the Wilds Estate of 360 acres at Hampstead, the property of the college. For the laying of that pipe the company proposed to acquire outright a strip of land across the estate amounting in all to two acres. The arbitrator was asked to decide what was the value of that land, and the amount of damage caused to the present owners by the severance. The estate would shortly be laid out for building purposes, and in counsel's opinion would rapidly develop in consequence of the facilities to be afforded by the extension of the Middlesex Tramways and the construction of an electric railway from Waterloo and Charing Cross. Five acres of the estate had been already sold at the price of 1,000*l.* per acre, and the college considered that the land to be acquired by the water company was worth 800*l.* per acre, with 10 per cent. for compulsory sale, and compensation was asked for damage by severance. In the present case it was not merely a matter of easement, but the company wanted the freehold of the ground through which they ran their pipe. Another matter which had to be considered was the difficulty that would arise when it was found necessary to construct sewers on the estate. The land so sloped that the drain would have to be carried across the line of the water-pipe, and by an undertaking entered into in March last, the college were bound not to build anything that would reach to within 4 ft. of the pipe above, and any sewer that was constructed was to be placed at such a depth as the engineer to the water company might reasonably require for the protection of the aqueduct. The company had said nothing as to the depth at which they were going to place their pipe, and it was, therefore, impossible to estimate the extra expenditure involved in running the sewer at whatever depth would be necessary to avoid the pipe. Counsel then called witnesses in support of his statement. They all agreed that the running of the pipe across the estate would necessitate the laying of the sewer at a low level, and consequently large extra expenditure. For the company Mr. Boyle said his witnesses estimated the value of the land at 200*l.* per acre. It was purely an agricultural district, and not likely to develop for building purposes for very many years. With regard to the land already sold at 1,000*l.* per acre, that had been purchased in order to enhance the value of adjoining land belonging to the purchasers. He considered that the pipes would not interfere with the drainage question at all, as it might be spread over different districts and not carried out in bulk as suggested by the college, and therefore the result of the acquisition of the land by the company would not mean any further expenditure. Expert evidence was taken with regard to the probability of development of the land for building, and on the question of drainage, and counsel afterwards addressed the arbitrator. Mr. Martin reserved his award.—*Times.*

TRURO CATHEDRAL DAMAGE. — The Truro Cathedral Building Committee on the 24th ult. reported to the Diocesan Conference that serious anxiety and painful disappointment had been caused by signs of fracture in eight of the Bath stone bases of the nave piers. Investigation showed that there was nothing to indicate anything amiss with the foundations or any settlement of the building, and the architect had reported that it was clearly a case of imperfect bedding. The Committee added that the cracked stones could be replaced, if necessary, by a very costly and possibly dangerous process, involving the underpinning of the arcades. But, before undertaking so serious an operation, they had decided, with the concurrence of the architect and contractor, to invite some thoroughly competent architectural expert to inspect the building and advise the Committee thereon.—*Standard.*

CROMWELL STATUE, ST. IVES.—On the 23rd ult. a statue of Oliver Cromwell, by Mr. F. W. Pomeroy, was unveiled at St. Ives. It is placed in the centre of the Market Hill, opposite the Free Church, and faces towards the station. The statue is in bronze, on a pedestal of Portland stone 8 ft. high. This is also the height of the figure, which represents Cromwell in the garb of a country gentleman of the period. He is wearing a sword, and under the left arm is a Bible. His right arm is pointing downwards. The pedestal rests on a granite base, and at the corners are four granite blocks, on which are placed gas standards, of a design in keeping with the general character of the work. The stone bears the following inscription on the different sides: "Oliver Cromwell, 1599-1658; a townsman of St. Ives 1631 to 1636; erected by public subscription 1901; H. I. Hankin, Mayor; G. D. Day, Town Clerk."

BUILDING ACTIVITY IN ABERDEEN.—The Plans Committee of the Town Council has sanctioned the plans of the following buildings:—Two dwelling houses on the west side of Bon-Accord-street, for Mr. Henry Duncan, granite merchant; dwelling-house on the north side of Fonthill-road, for Mr. John Brodie, fishcurer, per Messrs. Cameron and Watt, architects; dwelling-house on the south side of Albyn-place, for Mr. Peter Bisset, builder, per Mr. George Sutherland, architect; alterations in connexion with warehouse on the west side of Commerce-street, for Messrs. Milne Brothers, grain merchants, per Mr. W. E. Gauld, architect; two dwelling-houses on the west side of Murray-terrace, for Mr. James Melville, Deemount-road, per Mr. George Sutherland, architect; two dwelling-houses on the west side of Murray-terrace, for Mr. Alexander Wright, granite merchant, per Mr. George Sutherland, architect; addition to box factory on the east side of Crombie-road, for William Fiddes & Son, Ltd., box manufacturers, per Mr. Duncan Hodge, architect; granite-dressing shed on the south side of Affleck-street, for Messrs. Henderson & Webster, granite merchants, per Mr. Duncan Hodge, architect; granite dressing shed on the west side of Holland-street, for Messrs. Dunn Brothers, granite merchants, per Mr. Duncan Hodge, architect; alterations and additions in connexion with bakery on the south side of Queen-street, for Mr. Thomas Mitchell, baker, per Mr. R. G. Wilson, architect; stable and cart-shed on the north side of Poynernook-road, for Mr. John Brodie, fish merchant, per Messrs. Cameron & Watt, architects; shed on the east side of Berryden-road, for the Northern Co-operative Co., Ltd., per Mr. R. G. Wilson, architect; fish-curing premises on the west side of North Esplanade, for the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, per Mr. J. Davidson, Morrison-street, Glasgow.—*Aberdeen Free Press.*

PUBLIC WORKS, EDINBURGH.—The convener of the Streets and Buildings Committee of the Edinburgh Town Council has issued to the members of his Committee a report showing the extent of the works undertaken by the several departments under the Committee's direction, as well as a statement showing the actual expenditure of the Committee for 1900-1901, and the estimated expenditure for 1901-1902. The annual expenditure for the upkeep of macadamised streets approximates 14,000*l.*, while in the case of causewayed streets it amounted to 15,000*l.* in the past year, and in the current year will cost over 18,000*l.* For new work and general repairs on the public footpaths of the city the expenditure involved is fully 10,000*l.* per annum. The large amount of work undertaken by the department in the making up and construction of new streets and footpaths (the cost of which is recovered from proprietors) may be measured by the expenditure on this account, amounting to about 12,000*l.* per annum. The expenditure for the upkeep and repair of sewers within the city amounts annually to between 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.* This is exclusive of the charge for sinking fund and interest in respect of capital expenditure on new outlet sewers, such as that recently constructed in the Morningside district. In the current year a capital expenditure of 6,000*l.* for extension of general main sewers is estimated. The marked increase in the capital expenditure of the Committee for this year, as compared with last year (18,000*l.* compared with 5,600*l.*), is explained by such items as Bonnington Bridge, Portobello Promenade, and other improvements to which the Council has been committed for some time. It is pointed out that the expenditure supervised by the Committee represents nearly one-fifth of the total annual expenditure of the city. With regard to the widening of Canonmills-road, it is stated that the negotiations regarding this improvement are now practically completed, and that the work will be immediately proceeded with. With regard to the Bonnington Bridge, arrangements have been made by the burgh of Leith and the Town Council for the erection of a widened and improved bridge. The National Telephone Company are now to proceed with the formation of the underground telephone way (at a cost of about 25,000*l.*), the estimates having been adjusted this week. Under the head of ordinary expenditure last year the actual amount was 71,871*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, and the estimate for this year is 75,295*l.*, while the actual capital expenditure last year was 5,631*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, and the estimated expenditure this year is 18,190*l.*, making a total estimate for this year of 93,485*l.*, as against an actual expenditure last year of 77,503*l.* A report by the city road surveyor for the year ending May 15 last states that the total number of workmen then employed in his department was 206, and the wages paid during the year amounted to 13,561*l.* The total mileage of streets in the city is 163 miles. The work in hand at present, or in contemplation, includes:—(1) Formation of new approach avenue to Colinton Mains Hospital, for the Public Health Committee—estimated cost, 5,400*l.*; (2) formation of new roads at Quarryholes, Easter-road, on the lands of Trinity Hospital—estimated cost, 1,450*l.*; (3) rebuilding of Bonnington Bridge—estimated cost, about 8,000*l.*; (4) the opening up of about twenty-six miles of streets for the laying of underground pipes and conduits for the National Telephone Company, at an estimated cost of 26,000*l.* The cost of laying granolithic on foot-pavements in Portobello since May 15 last amounted to 1,359*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*—*Scotsman.*

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

SOUTHPORT BUILDING TRADE.—On Monday night an agreement was come to between the master joiners and men in Southport by which a farthing an hour was formally registered. Hitherto the pay has been 9d. per hour. On and after November 1 it will be 8¾d. This will affect about 130 workmen, exclusive of those engaged on the Pier Pavilion.

LEGAL.

BUILDING DISPUTE AT TORQUAY.

IN the Chancery Division on the 25th ult. Mr. Justice Buckley had before him the case of the Torquay Hotel Co. *v.* Bell, on a motion by the plaintiff company for an *interim* injunction to restrain the defendant until the trial of the action or further order from erecting any building or addition to any existing building except in accordance with certain covenants and from opening any lights in any buildings within a distance of 15ft. from the hotel.

Mr. Astbury, K.C., in support of the motion, said that the matter was rather a complicated one. The plaintiffs owned a large hotel at Torquay, which stood in a fine position and in very secluded grounds. The property was sold under covenants which restricted any adjoining owner as regarded building, and the defendant bought his property under an express covenant which provided that the hotel should not be interfered with, and by which he was to obtain the consent of one of two gentlemen to any building he might propose to erect. One of the covenants was that he was not to open any window overlooking the hotel grounds within 15 ft.

Mr. Henry Terrell, K C, for the defendant, said that everything that the plaintiffs complained of, with the exception of one window, had been put right before the action was brought.

His Lordship remarked that the question then was merely one of costs.

After some discussion it was stated that the parties had come to terms. The defendant undertook not to use the flat roof of his building for drying clothes, and to put ground glass in the window complained of, and each party to pay their own costs of the action.

His Lordship accordingly made no order on the motion.

WEST-END BUILDING DISPUTE:

ORDER TO COMMIT FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

THE case of Bailey *v.* Lewis came before Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy in the Chancery Division on the 24th ult., an action brought by the trustees of the Portland Estate against Mr. John Lewis, draper, of Oxford-street and Holles-street, to restrain a breach of covenant not to build other than private houses on land fronting Holles-street, where Mr. Lewis is extending his trade premises. On February 8 last, judgment was given, granting a mandatory injunction directing Mr. Lewis to pull down buildings already erected by him, and on August 2 the plaintiffs moved to commit Mr. Lewis for contempt of court in not complying with the injunction. His Lordship then directed the motion to stand over, but intimated that if the building in question was not pulled down by the end of the Long Vacation, an order for committal would be made as of course.

Mr. Vernon Smith, K.C., in support of the motion for committal, stated that practically nothing had been done to obey the mandatory order to pull down. He also informed his lordship that Mr. Lewis had placarded with posters the hoarding he had put up contrary to his rights.

Mr. Eve, K.C., for the defendant, said that no relief was sought on the ground of the posters, and so far as the motion before the Court was concerned, it was arranged on the last occasion that there was to be no discussion if the order had not been complied with, and his lordship stated that if this were not done, the writ of attachment would issue forthwith.

His Lordship: You are not in a position to resist the order.

Mr. Vernon Smith said, from the attitude the defendant had adopted, the plaintiffs feared that the order would never be observed unless some one was appointed to do the work of pulling down.

His Lordship: We will try the effect of a few weeks in Holloway.

Mr. Eve stated that Mr. Lewis was the proprietor of a large business, and he asked to be allowed a week in which to make his arrangements. He would surrender in due course.

His Lordship: Mr. Lewis is not entitled to any indulgence. The order must take its usual course.

The order to commit was accordingly made.

Mr. Wallace appeared with Mr. Vernon South in support of the motion, and Mr. Edward Ford, with Mr. Eve, for the defendant.

On the 26th ult., a motion was made on behalf of Mr. Lewis that the writ might not go for a week, Mr. Eve stating that his client had in no way intended disrespect to the court, and that he had satisfied the plaintiffs that he was taking prompt steps to carry out what the order directed. The learned counsel further stated that the plaintiffs did not object to the application being acceded to.

Mr. Vernon Smith, on behalf of the plaintiffs, said this was so.

In the result his Lordship, as it appeared that the writ had already reached the hands of the Sheriff, allowed the plaintiffs to take from the Registrar a memorandum of instruction to the Sheriff not to proceed with the writ for a week. The learned Judge said that the application must be mentioned again to him on the next motion day, and Mr. Lewis must make an affidavit expressing his regret for the gross contempt he had committed, and showing that he had by then taken substantial steps towards the removal of the buildings complained of.

THE CORPORATION OF WEST HARTLEPOOL AND BUILDING PLANS.

THE case of the King *v.* the Mayor, &c., of West Hartlepool, *ex parte* Richardson, came before a Divisional Court of King's Bench composed of the Lord Chief Justice of England and Mr. Justice Ridley, on the 25th ult., on an application by Messrs. J. E. & H. W. Richardson for a prerogative writ of mandamus calling upon the Mayor and Corporation of West Hartlepool to approve of certain plans submitted to them for their approval.

It appeared that it was desired to erect a block of buildings in Stockton-street and Park-road, West Hartlepool, and on July 4 last Messrs. Richardson submitted plans of the buildings to be erected for the approval of the Corporation. The Corporation refused to give their sanction to the erection of the buildings according to the plans submitted, the reason of the refusal given by the Corporation being that buildings so erected would interfere with a public highway. Messrs. Richardson's case was that the street or way in question had never been dedicated to the public, nor used by the public, and was only used by the occupiers of certain cottages as a private way by the leave and licence of Messrs. Richardson. They further said that this street had never been repaired by the Corporation, nor had the Corporation ever called upon them to keep it in repair, and that the street and the cottages were in existence many years before the incorporation of the district with the Borough of West Hartlepool, and prior to the passing of the West Hartlepool Improvement Act, 1854. On behalf of the applicants it was now contended that since the existence of the highway alleged was in dispute, the Corporation exceeded their powers in refusing to approve of the plans for the building for the reasons given by them, and that the only question for them was whether the plans were in accordance with the by-laws as to the erection of new buildings.

At the conclusion of the arguments of Counsel the Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said he did not think the *mandamus* ought to go. It could not be denied that the Corporation were the guardians of the highways of the borough, and that being so, he did not think that they ought to be compelled to approve of plans for new buildings which, in the honest opinion of that body, would interfere with a highway under their charge.

Mr. Justice Ridley concurred, and the application was accordingly dismissed, with costs.

Mr. C. A. Russell, K.C., and Mr. Naldrett appeared for the applicants, and Mr. Macmorran, K.C., and Mr. Pollard for the Corporation.

ANCIENT LIGHTS:

IMPORTANT CASE IN THE COURT OF APPEAL.

THE case of Warren and Others *v.* Brown came before the Court of Appeal, composed of the Lord Chief Justice and Lords Justices Vaughan Williams and Romer, on the 28th and 29th ults., on the appeal of the plaintiffs from the judgment of Mr. Justice Wright in the Queen's Bench Division on August 8, 1900. The case was reported in the issue of the *Builder* of August 11, 1900. The case raised a question of great importance in relation to ancient lights—namely, whether the right which is acquired by statutory prescription is a right to the continuance of substantially the whole quantity of light which has come to the windows during the twenty years, or is limited to a sufficient quantity of light for all ordinary purposes of inhabitancy or business. The facts were these. The plaintiffs were the owners and the tenant of a building in the town of Leicester, and they claimed damages and an injunction in respect of the obstruction of the access of light to windows more than twenty years old. At the trial the claim was limited to two rooms, one on the ground floor and the other above the former, both facing to the south. For a length of about 17 ft. in front of these rooms the defendant had raised his building from a height of about 20 ft. 6 in. to about 26 ft., but had set it back about 2 ft. or 3 ft., so that the width of the street between the two buildings, which was about 17 ft., became about 19 ft. Four out of the five windows in each of the two rooms are opposite to that part of the defendant's building which has been mentioned. Mr. Justice Wright found, as a fact, that the defendant had not obstructed or diminished to any material extent, if at all, the light coming to the upper of the two rooms in question. As regarded however the four windows on the ground floor, he found that the defendant had materially diminished the light which the plaintiffs enjoyed from those windows for twenty years past, but that abundant light remained for all ordinary purposes of inhabitancy or business, and that the room in its then state was better lighted than the ground floor rooms in many of the principal streets. The plaintiff Baum (the tenant of the premises) had for less than twenty years carried on in the premises, and particularly in the ground floor in question, a manufacture of hosiery by means of machinery which required a very exceptional quantity and quality of light for the accurate adjustment of filaments to fine needles. Prior to this manufacture the manufacture of boots and shoes, which required good but not special or extraordinary light, was carried on in the premises. His Lordship held that the defendant had by the acts complained of so diminished the light that it was materially insufficient during some part of the day for the special requirements of Baum's industry, and he found that the plaintiffs' premises had throughout the twenty years before action been suitable for such a manufacture as that carried on by Baum. He thought that the light as it then existed would have been sufficient for any but the most recent kinds of machines. His Lordship decided that the plaintiffs had made out no case for a mandatory injunction or for damages, and gave judgment for the defendant with costs, but in case he should be held wrong in his law on the appeal he assessed the damages at 100*l.* for the tenant and 200*l.* for the reversioners. Hence the present appeal of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Hugo Young, K.C. (with him Mr. W. H. Stevenson), for the appellants, said that Mr. Justice Wright had held that, although there was a substantial diminution of light coming to the plaintiffs' premises, there was enough light left for ordinary purposes, and therefore the plaintiffs were neither entitled to damages nor an injunction. His Lordship found as a fact that there was not enough light for the purpose for which Baum required it, but held that, inasmuch as the purpose for which he wanted it was a purpose which had not existed for twenty years, the plaintiffs could have no recompense. He (counsel) submitted that the moment he showed a substantial diminution of light—and the purpose for which he wanted that light was a reasonable purpose, and one reasonably connected with the premises—he was not to be debarred from using that light and claiming that light, because he had not used it to the full extent for twenty years. Mr. Justice Wright had found that the trade for which the light was required was common in the town, and that these premises for over twenty years were adapted for such trade.

The Lord Chief Justice: For how long had you been carrying on the hosiery business?

Mr. Young: For some seventeen or eighteen years. The foundation for all claims of this kind is that there must be a substantial and material diminution of light, and that Mr. Justice Wright had found in the plaintiffs' favour. The learned counsel, continuing said that the effect of Mr. Justice Wright's judgment would be that all houses, notwithstanding how desirably situated at present with regard to light, were liable to be reduced to a common standard.

Lord Justice Romer: I thought that in questions of substantial interference with light you could not go into questions of particular user. If I have a very light house, a person could not justify interference with it by saying, "I have left you enough light, and as good as nine out of ten houses in the street."

Mr. Young: No. Here we have got a house specially adapted for the present-day hosiery trade of Leicester, and our house has probably got better light than others. But we have not carried on that trade for twenty years, and then when we begin that trade a man comes and reduces that light so that it is no better than the light of other places where the trade is carried on. Mr. Justice Wright's decision is that as we have been left enough light for ordinary purposes, although not enough for the hosiery business we have carried on for some years, we have no remedy. The learned counsel contended that the plaintiffs in law were entitled to succeed, and cited a great number of cases in support of his submission.

Mr. Stevenson having followed on the same side,

Mr. Warmington, K.C. (with him Mr. Neilson), in support of the judgment in the Court below, said that Mr. Justice Wright had found that no damage had accrued to the plaintiffs except in regard to the extraordinary light required for a new and intricate piece of machinery recently introduced by the tenant, and in respect of that he had assessed the damages at 100*l.* for the tenant and 200*l.* for the reversioners in case he was wrong in the view he took of the law that they were not entitled to compensation.

Lord Justice Romer said that the learned Judge had found that a substantial amount of light had been obstructed, and that the plaintiffs had suffered damage to the amount mentioned because the tenant could no longer carry on his business in the old way.

Mr. Warmington could not assent to that, his reading of the judgment being that Mr. Justice Wright assessed the damages with reference to the application of the light to new machinery. The light as it now existed would have been sufficient

for any but the most recent delicate machinery, and the lessor's grant must be limited to their lights as they existed at the time the agreement was entered into, or to such user as was then within the reasonable contemplation of the parties.

At the conclusion of the arguments their Lordships intimated that they would reserve judgment.

ACTION AGAINST ARCHITECTS.

THE case of Vaux & Son *v.* Wimperis & Arber came before the Court of Appeal, composed of the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Stirling and Mathew, on the 30th ult., on the appeal of the defendants from a judgment of Mr. Justice Grantham, sitting without a jury, in the King's Bench Division. The plaintiffs are engineers carrying on business in Sunderland, and the defendants are architects carrying on business in London. The plaintiffs brought the action to recover 238*l.* 7*s.* 8d. in respect of a portion of the heating apparatus of the New Palace Theatre at Blackburn, the defendants, it was alleged, having given the plaintiffs the order for the work. The matter arose out of a building contract by which a builder named Davidson contracted to build the theatre for 17,000*l.* By the contract the builder had to spend 350*l.* on the heating apparatus, and the order for this work was given to the plaintiffs. Subsequently the building owners having gone into liquidation, the defendants ordered from the plaintiffs extra heating apparatus, and it was in respect of this additional order that the present claim arose. Defendants pleaded that they were not liable as they were not the principals, but in the Court below Mr. Justice Grantham held that as Davidson was not responsible for an expenditure on heating of more than 350*l.*, and that inasmuch as the architects had given the orders in their own name without any qualification whatever, they were liable for the extra work performed by the plaintiffs. The defendants now appealed from this decision.

At the conclusion of the arguments of counsel, the Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment, said that the evidence in the case showed that the defendants had given the order to the plaintiffs in their own name, and that being so, they were liable to pay the claim to the plaintiffs.

The Lords Justices concurred, and the appeal was dismissed with costs.

Mr. Statham appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Montague Lush for the respondents.

RECENT PATENTS:

ABSTRACTS OF PATENTED INVENTIONS.

11,693.—TOPS FOR VENTILATING SHAFTS: *W. Cadman.*—A top for the up-cast shaft of a drain or sewer pipe, or some similar shaft, is fashioned in a conoidal or bulbous shape, perforated with holes in such a manner that the up-draught shall not be diminished. The particular form specified is devised in order to prevent birds from building nests in the shaft top.

11,694.—A TOOL FOR BORING HOLES FOR POSTS: *C. L. Tuttle.*—The auger has four sector-shaped plates which are secured to a crossbar at the lower end of its shaft which terminates beyond with a tapered feed-screw. The two plates that are attached to the underside of the crossbar are made with radial cutting edges turned downwards and cutting portions disposed vertically, they also have oblique setting-slots for their adjustment; the other two plates are hinged on to the upper side of the crossbar and their radial edges are turned upwards. There is an opening below the level of the cutters in the tubular shaft.

11,705.—A FLOORING CRAMP: *G. Kay.*—A plate and an adjustable pin grip the joist, the ears of the plate being joined with the pivot of the links which are joined with the pin—for which, however, a cam may be substituted; a lever which presses a plunger against the board is linked to the upper end of the first named link and is pivoted on to the plunger, which a pawl maintains in its position, the pawl being pivoted on to the plunger for engagement with teeth upon the upper ends of the links, or pivoted so as to engage with teeth upon the plunger.

11,907.—BLOCKS FOR GAS, ELECTRICAL, AND SIMILAR FITTINGS: *J. Bolton.*—The block, that can be fixed on an unplastered wall, is fashioned with countersunk holes for screws and with a hollowed back for waterproofed material, which is to be screwed in from the front; holes or a recess in the rear edge will take a pipe or casing or wires, and for metallic blocks a ring should be inserted over the gas or other fitting.

11,913.—ATTACHMENTS FOR SCAFFOLDING: *J. Fage and J. Hunt.*—A chain either passed through holes in a bar and secured with collars or pins, or fitted with bolts and nuts or screwed hooks, fastens the bar to the upright; another chain is passed around the ledger which rests on the bars, and around the standard and braces. Hooks having right and left-hand screws are fitted on to the chain ends, and a cylindrical nut, between collars bolted to the bar, serves to tighten the chain, a rod or lever being applied in radial holes of the nut.

11,916.—A PIPE-WRENCH: *A. J. Sawin.*—In the head of the handle are two lugs, through which are inserted pins upon which the lower jaw and the upper hooked jaw are pivoted. Pivoted links connect the jaws, which under normal conditions are forced together by a spring that is held by the upper pin, and bears against the upper jaw and a pin through the connecting links. The wear is taken by a tapered bar of angle-section (which may be turned so as to give a fresh edge) affixed at the working end of the lower jaw.

11,983.—APPARATUS FOR EXTINGUISHING FIRE: *G. H. Downing.*—A perforated tube is secured within the main casing of the extincteur by a neck at the top and a socket at the bottom. A screw-down cap holds the acid bottle in the top of the tube; in operation a weight falls to break the bottle when the case is inverted, the mixed liquids being thereupon discharged through the outlet.

11,987.—AN ARTIFICIAL STONE: *M. Cordes.*—An admixture is made of gypsum, one part, peat rubble one part, tan one part, and water four parts. The moulded blocks are stated to be particularly adapted for dividing-walls or light partitions.

11,995.—AN APPLIANCE FOR VENTILATORS: *P. Sonsalla.*—The inventor's object is to ensure that the door of the ventilator shall be quite shut. With the closing of the door around its pivot a roller is forced into a notch in the ring by means of a spring that is disposed so as to press upon the spindle of the roller. On the frame of the door is a plate that will sustain the ring centrically in its proper place.

12,038.—A SELF-SHUTTING VALVE: *A. E. F. Hansen.*—On to the inlet pipe is fitted a valve-casing, of which the upper end provides a seating for the valve. Winged guides are fashioned upon the spindle, whereof the lower end works through a guide in the outlet fitted over the lower end of the casing. A claw upon the movable handle is set in engagement with a rim upon the casing, whilst its forked lower arms embrace the outlet, and will work against a rim at the upper end of the outlet. The outlet rises for the opening of the valve as the handle is forced downwards.

12,074.—AN ELECTROMETRICAL APPLIANCE: *Siemens & Halske, A. G.*—In the case of an electrostatical volt-meter the inventors dispose the charged surfaces in such a manner that air will be compressed between them for damping their movement towards one another; they mount an aluminium body with wires upon an axle on which are a pointer and a balancing-weight, and which a spring will control and connect electrically. The other charged surface consists of a stationary curved box made of some insulating material thinly coated with metal, into which the aluminium body is attracted, and which it almost exactly fits.

12,106.—A TROLLEY FOR CONTRACTORS' USE: *P. G. Hossfeld.*—A two-wheeled trolley is devised for raising and transporting girders, baulks of timber, and so on. Rollers upon the crooked end of the handle are forced beneath the load; the other end of the handle or beam is pressed downwards, and the trolley is then pushed forward until the load rests upon the carrying-rollers. In another form the inventor provides arms, chains, and scissor-like levers which grip a beam or baulk of timber. The contrivance may be adapted to a four-wheeled waggon.

12,116.—MEANS OF ATTACHING CIRCULAR SAWS: *C. H. Clifton.*—A disc or flange having a projection that will fit in the middle hole of the saw is rivetted on to the saw, which is then clamped on to its spindle. Bolts may be inserted through the collar of the spindle and through the flange, their heads being countersunk into the saw.

12,132.—PROCESS OF MOULDING BRICKS: *J. G. Lowood, W. J. Gardner, and J. W. Armstrong.*—A screw inside a hopper feeds the material to the moulds, and after their tops have been dusted by the dusting-boxes the bricks are pressed and marked with fixed stamps worked by cams, levers, and rams, provision being made for the reciprocation of the mould-slides and the movement of the shuttles or slides of the dusting-boxes. A cam upon the driving-shaft operates a set of levers which intermittently reciprocate the cross-head on which are mounted the claws that lift the mould-box from the pressed bricks. A slide that supplies fresh mould-plates to the empty mould-box then forces the moulded bricks up inclines on to a side table. A container for the mould-plates is disposed above the slide and two sets of pivoted supports or arms, having different lengths, liberate the mould-plates singly; each plate drops from the long arms on to the short arms and thence on to the carrier-slide which a cam and lever reciprocate. The arms are set in pairs upon the opposite sides of cams which drive them apart so as to liberate the plates.

12,133.—SAWS FOR STONE: *J. Peckover.*—The saws consist of metal plates which are slotted so as to form the teeth; the outer slots are overlapped by the inner slots in order that they shall serve for teeth when the former set have been worn away; a clamp is employed for curving the teeth in turn towards opposite sides.

12,160.—FILAMENTS FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS: *V. Thomas.*—These are composed of carbon or graphite and a refractory oxide, a mixture being made of nitro-cellulose, fifteen parts, dissolved in eighty-five parts of glacial acetic acid, with either 2 per cent. of thorium or beryllium acetate, or 1 per cent. each of thorium and aluminium acetates, or ·2 per cent. of cerium acetate. The salts should be added in aqueous solution, and nitrates may replace acetates.

12,182.—PROCESS OF SLAKING LIME: *W. Schulthess.*—A certain quantity of water is sprinkled over the lime, which is laid upon a screen carried by rollers in the interior of a hopper, the lid is closed, and the screen is reciprocated; the powder which has dropped below is treated in a horizontal cylinder, of which the external jacket is heated by steam to 97 deg. C., and a conveyer, which is rotated in the lower half of the cylinder, agitates the lime and discharges it through a steam-heated pivoted outlet door. As soon as the cylinder is hot enough a catch is drawn for the admission of the charge through a non-conducting or steam-heated valve at the base of the hopper.

12,186.—APPARATUS FOR USE WITH SEWAGE TANKS, FILTERS, &C.: *S. H. Adams.*—For the automatical filling and emptying of the tank, the sewage is caused to flow from a tank through a pipe into a chamber and thence upon a filter by the operation of a siphon, which in some instances is placed within the tank. A siphon adjusted to the filter, and an air-bell inside a chamber and in communication with a pipe attached to the discharge siphon, will regulate the amount of the flow of the sewage, and the action of the latter is arrested as the chamber is filled by the auxiliary siphon, the air in the bell being impelled through the pipe into the other siphon. In a variant shape the inventor connects an air-bell to a lever which regulates a valve upon the discharge-pipe of the tank.

12,258.—MEANS OF ESCAPE FROM FIRE: *F. M. Lepore.*—Around an overhead drum is passed an endless wire-rope ladder, of which the free end is allowed to hang through a window or other opening, the ladder being kept clear from the wall by guide pulleys. In use, the free end of the ladder is pulled downwards so as to unfasten the catch of the trap-door of the case in which the ladder is housed, and the speed of the descent can be controlled with a brake rope and a brake strap.

MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

Architectural Association. — Mr. A. Wood, M.A., F.S.A., on "Cambridge in Early and Mediæval Times." 7.30 p.m.

Institution of Junior Engineers.—Presidential address by Sir John Jackson, F.R.S.E., Westminster Palace Hotel. 8 p.m.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers.—Adjourned discussion on the Second Gas Engine Research Report. 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

British Institute of Certified Carpenters.—Adjourned discussion on Mr. Sweett's paper on "Modern Joinery." 6 p.m.

Dundee Institute of Architecture, Science, and Art—Professor Patrick Geddes, on "The Glasgow Exhibition: its Results and Lessons." Technical Institute, Small's Wynd, Dundee. 7 p.m.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

Institute of Architects.—President's Opening Address. 8 p.m.

Society of Engineers.—Mr. R. Gaskell Hetherington, M.A., on "The Main Drainage of Ilford." 17, Victoria-street. 7.30 p.m.

Liverpool Architectural Society.—Mr. W. F. Irvine on "The Ancient Streets and Boundaries of Liverpool." 41, Castle-street, Liverpool. 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—President's Address, and presentation of medals and prizes. Great George-street. 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.—Mr. C. A. Bradford, F.S.A., "On a Vesica Piscis Window of Unusual Character at Millom Church." Mr. R. L. Hobson on "Mediæval Pottery found in England." 20, Hanover-square. 4 p.m.

Provident Institution of Builders' Foremen and Clerks of Works.—Ordinary meeting. 9, Conduit-street, W. 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

Carpenters' Hall.—Mr. James Bartlett on "Setting O Work and By-laws." 7.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

Architectural Association, Discussion Section.—Mr. W. E. Davis on "The Finishing of a Dwelling-house." 7.30 p.m.

The Technical College Architectural Craftsmen's Society.—Mr. Robert Stuart on "Soft Wood," and Mr. D. S. Pringle on "Hard Wood," 204, George-street, Glasgow. 8 p.m.

SOME RECENT SALES OF PROPERTY:

ESTATE EXCHANGE REPORT.

October 14.—By W. G. BURGESS (at Swanley Junction).	
Hextable, Kent.—The Nutley Nursery, ¾ a., f. ..	£300
Dartford, Kent.—1 to 17, Orchard-st., u.t. 75 yrs, g.r. 100*l.*	850
Swanley Junction, Kent.—High-st., two plots of land, f.	360
Castle-rd., two plots of land, f.	150
1 to 16, Alexandra-ter., u.t. 63 yrs., g.r. 35*l.*	490
1 to 24, Castle-rd., u.t. 65 yrs., g.r. 60*l.*	680
1 to 11, Jessamine-ter., u.t. 81 yrs., g.r. 24*l.*	1,120
October 16.—By W. R. NICHOLAS & Co. (at Swindon).	
Braydon, Wilts.—Nine plots of building land, 3 a. 2 r. 10 p., f.	428

Nine enclosures of land, 50 a. 2 r. 27 p., f. £1,258
October 17.—By Edwin J. Gilders (at Brightlingsea).
Brightlingsea, Essex.—The Bell Field, 11 a. 0 r. 28 p., f. 360
Sea View House and three cottages, f. 295
Walnut Tree Cottages and a block of land, f. .. 275
Sea View-rd., ten plots of building land, f. 300
By S. and G. Kingston (at Holbeach).
Moulton, Lincs.—Enclosures of land, 23 a. 0 r. 27 p., f. 1,570
Gedney, Lincs.—Enclosures of land, 10 a. 3 r. 19 p., f. 640
October 18.—By G. T. Nicholl (at Cardiff).
Llansannor, Glamorgan.—Garwa Farm, 103 a. 0 r. 32 p., f. 2,710
Llanilid, Glamorgan.—Hen Dafarn and 2 a. 2 r. 14 p., f. 360
Ruthin Farm, 29 a. 3 r. 20 p., f. 1,700
By Vincent S. Leigh.
Homerton.—77, Glyn-rd., u.t. 74 yrs., g.r. 2*l.* 15s., r. 40*l.* 525
40 to 54 (even), Glyn-rd., u.t. 75 yrs., g.r. 30*l.*.. 2,380
78 and 80, Coopersale-rd., u.t. 79 yrs., g.r. 3*l.* 10s. 675
By Edward Wood.
Hackney.—24, Groombridge-rd., u.t. 52 yrs., g.r. 6*l.*, r. 36*l.* 375
Dulwich.—39, Barry-rd., u.t. 71½ yrs., g.r. 8*l.*, e.r. 40*l.* 295
Fulham.—31, Seagrave-rd., u.t. 69½ yrs., g.r. 11*l.*, e.r. 55*l.* 460
October 19.—By Evans & Evans (at Stafford).
Stafford.—Wolverhampton-rd., freehold stable, yard, and 4 a. 1 r. 34 p. 2,000
Rowley Bank House and 1 a. 2 r. 28 p., f. 1,700
Whitgreave, Staffs.—Summer Hill Farm, 141 a. 0 r. 33 p., f. 4,000
Sleighford, Staffs.—Moor Barn Farm, 40 a. 2 r. 30 p., f. 1,400
By Hampton & Sons (at Wimbledon).
Wimbledon.—Marryat-rd., eight freehold building sites 3,333
Burghley-rd., a freehold building site 420
Parkside-av., a corner building site 750
October 21.—By Chetwynd, Lloyd, & Deane.
Finsbury Park.—40 and 42, Gillespie-rd., u.t. 44½ yrs., g.r. 16*l.*, r. 68*l.* 575
Hackney.—346 and 348, Hackney-rd., u.t. 41 yrs., g.r. 24*l.*, r. 125*l.* 1,070
By G. Head & Co.
Marylebone.—21 and 23, Huntsworth-mews, u.t. 19 yrs., g.r. 10*l.* 16s. 310
By Levens, Son, & Hoare.
Abbey Wood, Kent.—Woolwich-rd., Dar-el-Saleem and 3 acres, f. 2,600
By Messrs. Rutter.
Boxmoor, Herts.—Bennett's End, a freehold cottage and 20 a. 1 r. 20 p. 680
By Wyer, Adams, & Glover.
Stockwell.—Sydney-rd., the Grosvenor Arms p.-h., f.g.r. 35*l.*, reversion in 35½ yrs. 1,570
October 22.—By Bisley & Sons.
Rotherhithe.—21, Gomm-rd., u.t. 50½ yrs., g.r. 4*l.* 380
Lee.—17, Burnt Ash Hill, u.t. 74 yrs., g.r. 10*l.*, r. 70*l.* 825
By C. H. Brown.
Pimlico.—63, Hanover-st., u.t. 23 yrs., g.r. 7*l.*, e.r. 52*l.* 340
76, Hanover-st., u.t. 23 yrs., g.r. 8*l.*, r. 45*l.* 350
Forest Hill.—1, Imperial-buildings, f., r. 85*l.* 1,500
By David Burnett & Co.
Tottenham.—Dartford-ter., f.g.r.'s 47*l.*, reversion in 99 yrs. 1,165
By Debenham, Tewson, & Co.
City of London.—6, Wormwood-st., area 580 ft., f., r. 150*l.* 3,810
Southwark.—42 to 50 (even), Falmouth-rd., u.t. 21 yrs., g.r. nil, r. 156*l.* 1,340
Hayes, Middlesex.—London-rd., Holly Lodge and ¾ a., f. 1,000
By Furber, Price, & Furber.
Dulwich.—35 to 45 (odd), East Dulwich-grove, f., r. 185*l.* 2,800
By J. S. Richardson.
Pimlico.—25, Lillington-st., u.t. 22 yrs, g.r. 5*l.* 5s., e.r. 60*l.* 415
By Humbert & Flint.
Watford, Herts.—79, Sotheron-rd., f. 210
The Parade (rear of), freehold cottage and stabling 450
17, Vicarage-rd., f., r. 35*l.* 500
Bushey, Herts.—Merry Hill Mount, a p'ot of land, f. 28
Victoria-rd., two plots of building land, f. 51
October 23.—By Brackett & Sons.
Battersea.—4, Soudan-rd., u.t. 82½ yrs., g.r. 7*l.*, r. 35*l.* 375
By Mark Lidell & Son.
Stratford.—29 to 35 (odd), Dunmow-rd., u.t. 74 yrs., g.r. 10*l.* 775
11 and 13, Manbey-grove, f., r. 56*l.* 950
4 to 12, 18 to 24 (even), Waddington-st., u.t. 72 yrs., g.r. 16*l.* 16s. 8d. 1,840
Forest Gate.—110, Forest-lane, f., r. 40*l.* 560
Wellington-rd., f.g.r. 7*l.*, reversion in 55 yrs. .. 180
108, Osborne-rd., u.t. 75 yrs., g.r. 7*l.* 19s., e.r. 35*l.* 410
Hackney.—4, 6, 8, and 10, Annis-rd., u.t. 43 yrs., g.r. 16*l.*, r. 110*l.* 1,035
29 and 31, Annis-rd., u.t. 43 yrs., g.r. 9*l.*, r. 56*l.* 550
111, Cassland-rd., u.t. 37 yrs., g.r. 3*l.* 10s. 215
10, Edenbridge-rd., u.t. 52 yrs., g.r. 6*l.*, r. 32*l.*.. 355
Poplar.—142, High-st., f., r. 75*l.* 925
Brixton.—4, Kellett-rd., u.t. 71½ yrs., g.r. 6*l.* 15s. 435
Bow.—106, Coborn-rd., u.t. 61 yrs., g.r. 4*l.* 10s., r. 30*l.* 315
Walthamstow.—41, Erskine-rd., f., e.r. 40*l.* 450
Upton Park.—130 and 132, Neville-rd., f., r. 78*l.* 680
Leytonstone.—Fillebrook-rd., Wannock, f., r. 36*l.* 600
By Linnett & Lane.
Canning Town.—136 to 142 (even), Barking-rd., u.t. 62½ yrs., g.r. 32*l.*, r. 156*l.* 1,620
Ealing.—30 to 42 (even), Carlyle-rd., u.t. 95 yrs., g.r. 31*l.* 10s. 1,650
By Protheroe & Morris.
Rusper, Sussex.—The Rusper Valley Vineries, 4 a., f. 780
Woodford.—1 and 2, Vine Cottages, 1 a., u.t. 6 yrs., g.r. 10*l.* 85

Normandy, Surrey.—The Manor Nurseries, 41 a. 3 r. 11 p., f. £2,710
Enclosures of meadow land, 10 a. 3 r. 3 p., f. .. 450
Bow.—192, Bow-rd., f., r. 45*l.* 700
Bromley-by-Bow.—47 to 53 (odd), High-st., f., r. 75*l.* 1,175
By Tomlin & Co.
Forest Hill.—86 to 92 (even), Ewart-rd., u.t. 60 yrs., g.r. 16*l.* 630
By Victor Vaughan.
Finchley.—Great North-rd., Fallow Corner and 1 a. 3 r. 20 p., f. 2,520
Dalston.—Greenwood-rd., i.g.r. 67*l.* 15s., u.t. 50 yrs., g.r. nil 1,390
Norwood.—5, Cranfield-villas, u.t. 61 yrs., g.r. 4*l.* 4s., r. 26*l.* 200
By Wagstaff & Sons.
Barnsbury.—4 and 6, Cloudesley-sq., u.t. 42 yrs., g.r. 51*l.*, r. 115*l.* 535
By W. N. Willoughby.
Norwood.—7 and 8, Idmiston-rd., u.t. 81 yrs., g.r., &c., 16*l.* 4s., r. 105*l.* 1,110
By Balch & Balch (at Camden Town).
Kentish Town.—15 and 17, Leverton-st., u.t. 41 yrs, g.r. 1*l.*, r. 55*l.* 630
Holloway.—18 and 20, Poynings-rd., u.t. 68½ yrs., g.r. 14*l.*, r. 80*l.* 800
October 24.—By J. A. & W. Tharp.
Shoreditch.—5 to 16, Reliance-sq., area 5,578 ft., f., r. 280*l.* 3,250
Leytonstone.—33, 35, and 37, Chester-st., and two building sites adjoining, f. 825
By C. C. & T. Moore.
St. George's East.—Cable-st., f.g.r. 10*l.*, reversion in 19½ yrs. 450
111 and 113, Cable-st., f., r. 56*l.* 1,100
107 and 109, Cable-st., and 116, Grove-st., f. .. 1,325
Spitalfields.—37, Fournier-st, f., r. 78*l.* 1,200
71, Commercial-st., f., r. 50*l.* 1,560
Stepney.—Ben Jonson-rd., St. Thomas'-yard, area 19,240 ft., f., e.r. 850*l.* 5,500
Bromley-by-Bow.—6, 8, 10, and 12, Gale-st., u.t. 54½ yrs., g.r. 12*l.* 650
Anerley.—Station-rd., f.g.r. 10*l.*, reversion in 62 yrs. 300
Canning Town.—53, 55, and 57, Hartington-rd., f., r. 52*l.* 525
Poplar.—118 and 120, Kerbey-st., f. 575
122 and 124, Kerbey-st., u.t. 34 yrs., g.r. 5*l.* 10s. 310
115, 117, and 117a, Chrisp-st., and 30, 32, and 34, Carmen-st., u.t. 30 yrs., g.r. 12*l.* 10s. 1,420
51 to 65 (odd), Willis-st., u.t. 40½ yrs., g.r. 24*l.*.. 1,100
By Newbon, Edwards, & Shephard.
Battersea.—325 and 327, Battersea Pk.-rd., u.t. 60 yrs., g.r. 9*l.*, r. 115*l.* 1,560
1, Landseer-st.. u.t. 61 yrs., g.r. 6*l.*, r. 39*l.* 305
Pimlico.—4, Rutland-ter., u.t. 23 yrs., g.r. 7*l.*, r. 48*l.* 275
11, Pulford-st., u.t. 14 yrs., g.r. 3*l.* 9s., r. 31*l.* 10s. 135
Chiswick.—489, High-rd., u.t. 60 yrs., g.r. 5*l.* 14s., e.r. 50*l.* 480
Acton.—8 and 11, The Parade, u.t. 75½ yrs., g.r. 22*l.* 770
Leyton.—Crescent-rd., i g.r. 7*l.* 10s., u.t. 69 yrs., g.r. nil 130
Holloway.—7, Stock Orchard-cres., u.t. 40½ yrs., g.r. 8*l.*, r. 48*l.* 415
2, Drayton Pk., u.t. 32½ yrs., g.r. 8*l.*, r. 50*l.* 315
Islington.—15, 16 and 21, Hardinge-st., u.t. 29½ yrs., g.r., 18*l.* r. 114*l.* 850
Canonbury.—30, Compton-rd., u.t. 43½ yrs., g.r. 4*l.* 490
Kentish Town.—51, Patshull-rd., u.t. 59½ yrs., g.r. 3*l.* 1s., e.r. 65*l.* 720
170, Kentish Town-rd., a profit rental of 30*l.* for 19½ yrs. 230
Victoria Park.—14, Victoria-rd., u.t. 61 yrs., g.r. 5*l.*, r. 45*l.* 495
Hoxton.—43 to 51 (odd), Mintern-st., u.t. 29 yrs., g.r. 21*l.*, r. 177*l.* 1,555
By Stimson & Sons.
Bethnal Green.—56, Parmiter-st., u.t. 34 yrs., g.r. 3*l.* 3s., e.r. 35*l.* 300
Leytonstone.—Lancaster-rd., a plot of building land, f. 80
Balham.—12, The Lawn, u.t. 33½ yrs., g.r. nil, r. 40*l.* 420
Camberwell.—73 and 74, Grove-pk., u.t. 86 yrs., g.r. 10*l.*, r. 96*l.* 1,110
83, Grove-pk., u.t. 86 yrs., g.r. 5*l.*, r. 48*l.* 570
Wandsworth.—16, Cromford-rd., u.t. 82 yrs., g.r. 6*l.* 10s., r. 35*l.* 400
Camberwell.—5, Selborne-rd., u.t. 61 yrs., g.r. 5*l.* 10s., r. 30*l.* 360
Kennington.—7, 9, and 11, Smith-st., f. 930
5 to 9, Ivan's-pl., u.t. 5½ yrs., g.r. 16*l.* 50
Hampton & Sons.
Westminster.—32, Queen Anne's Gate, f. subject to garden rent of 6*l.* 17s. 13,750
By Worsfold & Hayward (at Dover).
Dover, Kent.—2, Avenue-rd., f., r. 19*l.* 10s. 300
1 to 4, Claremont Cottages, f. 645
19, Adrian-st., f. 155
2 and 3, Durham Hill, u.t. 21½ yrs., g.r. 3*l.* 12s. 200
By Edwin Evans (at Clapham Junction).
Battersea.—6, Thibet-st., u.t. 58½ yrs., g.r. 1*l.* 15s. 82
9, Heaver-rd., u.t. 76¼ yrs., g.r. 5*l.* 243
52, Mantua-st., u.t. 93½ yrs., g.r. 5*l.* 250
163, Harbut-rd., u.t. 77 yrs., g.r. 6*l.* 10s. 253
Wandsworth.—63 to 69 (odd), North-st., u.t. 85 yrs., g.r. 22*l.* 1,275
20, Honeywell-rd., u.t. 78 yrs., g.r. 8*l.* 9s., r. 40*l.* 420
15 and 17, Groton-rd., f. 420
Clapham.—19, Marjorie-grove, u.t. 93 yrs., g.r. 7*l.* 15s., r. 46*l.* 365
13, Alderbrook-rd., u.t. 75 yrs., g.r. 8*l.*, e.r. 52*l.* 490
9, Leathwaite-rd., u.t. 80 yrs., g.r. 15*l.*, r. 58*l.* .. 530
Streatham.—1, Guildown-ter., u.t. 96 yrs., g.r. 7*l.* 7s., r. 52*l.* 350
Putney.—35, Schubert-rd., u.t. 81 yrs., g.r. 8*l.* 8s., e.r. 45*l.* 335

Contractions used in these lists.—F.g.r. for freehold ground-rent; l.g.r. for leasehold ground-rent; i.g.r. for improved ground-rent; g.r. for ground-rent; r. for rent; f. for freehold; c. for copyhold; l. for leasehold; e. for estimated rental; u.t. for unexpired term; p.a. for per annum; yrs. for years; st. for street; rd. for road; sq. for square; pl. for place; ter. for terrace; cres. for crescent; yd. for yard.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

**** Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

BRICKS, &c.

	£ s. d.		
Hard Stocks	1 12 0	per 1,000	alongside, in river.
Rough Stocks and Grizzles	1 10 0	,,	,, ,,
Facing Stocks	2 12 0	,,	,, ,,
Shippers	2 8 0	,,	,, ,,
Flettons	1 8 0	,,	at railway depôt.
Red Wire Cuts	1 14 6	,,	,, ,,
Best Fareham Red	3 11 0	,,	,, ,,
Best Red pressed Ruabon Facing.	5 5 0	,,	,, ,,
Best Blue Pressed Staffordshire	4 6 6	,,	,, ,,
Do., Bullnose	4 10 0	,,	,, ,,
Best Stourbridge Fire Bricks	4 4 0	,,	,, ,,
GLAZED BRICKS			
Best White and Ivory Glazed Stretchers	13 0 0	,,	,, ,,
Headers	12 0 0	,,	,, ,,
Quoins, Bullnose, and Flats	17 0 0	,,	,, ,,
Double Stretchers	19 0 0	,,	,, ,,
Double Headers	16 0 0	,,	,, ,,
One Side and two Ends	19 0 0	,,	,, ,,
Two Sides and one End	20 0 0	,,	,, ,,
Splays, Chamfered, Squints	20 0 0	,,	,, ,,
Best Dipped Salt Glazed Stretchers and Headers	12 0 0	,,	,, ,,
Quoins, Bullnose, and Flats	14 0 0	,,	,, ,,
Double Stretchers	15 0 0	,,	,, ,,
Double Headers	14 0 0	,,	,, ,,
One Side and two Ends	15 0 0	,,	,, ,,
Two Sides and one End	15 0 0	,,	,, ,,
Splays, Chamfered, Squints	14 0 0	,,	,, ,,
Seconds Quality White and Dipped Salt Glazed	2 0 0	,,	less than best.

	s. d.		
Thames and Pit Sand	7 3	per yard, delivered.	
Thames Ballast	6 0	,,	,,
Best Portland Cement	32 0	per ton, delivered.	
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	25 6	,,	,,

NOTE.—The cement or lime is exclusive of the ordinary charge for sacks.

Grey Stone Lime ..... 12s 6d. per yard, delivered
Stourbridge Fire-clay in sacks, 28s. od. per ton at rly. dpt

STONE.

	s. d.		
Ancaster in blocks	2 0	per ft. cube, deld. rly. depôt.	
Bath ,,	1 7	,,	,,
Farleigh Down Bath	1 8	,,	,,
Beer in blocks	1 6½	,,	,,
Grinshill ,,	1 10	,,	,,
Brown Portland in blocks	2 2	,,	,,
Darley Dale in blocks	2 1½	,,	,,
Red Corsehill ,,	2 5	,,	,,
Red Mansfield ,,	2 4½	,,	,,
Hard York in blocks	2 10	,,	,,
Hard York 6 in. sawn both sides landings, to sizes (under 40 ft. sup.)	2 8	per ft. super at rly. depôt	
,, ,, 6 in. Rubbed Ditto	3 0	,,	,,
,, ,, 3 in. sawn both sides slabs (random sizes)	1 3	,,	,,
,, ,, 2 in. self-faced Ditto	0 9½	,,	,,
Hopton Wood (Hard Bed) in blocks	2 3	per ft. cube. deld. rly. depôt	
,, ,, ,, 6-in sawn both sides landings	2 7	per ft. super. deld. rly. depôt.	
,, ,, ,, 3-in. do.	1 2½	,,	,,

SLATES.

In. In.	£ s. d.		
20×10 best blue Bangor	11 5 0	per 1000 of 1200 at rly. dep.	
,, best seconds ,,	10 15 0	,,	,,
16× 8 best ,,	6 2 6	,,	,,
20×10 best blue Portmadoc	10 18 0	,,	,,
16× 8 best blue Portmadoc	6 0 0	,,	,,
20×10 best Eureka unfading green	11 2 6	,,	,,
16× 8 ,, ,,	6 15 0	,,	,,
20×10 Permanent green	10 0 0	,,	,,
16× 8 ,, ,,	5 12 6	,,	,,

TILES.

	s. d.		
Best plain red roofing tiles	41 6	per 1,000 at rly. depôt	
Hip and valley tiles	3 7	per doz.	,, ,,
Best Broseley tiles	48 6	per 1,000	,, ,,
Hip and valley tiles	4 0	per doz.	,, ,,
Best Ruabon Red, brown or brindled Do. (Edwards)	57 6	per 1,000	,, ,,
Do. ornamental Do.	60 0	,,	,, ,,
Hip tiles	4 0	per doz.	,, ,,
Valley tiles	3 9	,,	,, ,,
Best Red or Mottled Staffordshire Do. (Peakes)	50 9	per 1,000	,, ,,
Hip tiles	4 1	per doz.	,, ,,
Valley tiles	3 8	,,	,, ,,

WOOD.

BUILDING WOOD.—YELLOW.

	At per standard. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Deals: best 3 in. by 11 in. and 4 in. by 9 in. and 11 in.	14 10 0	16 10 0
Deals: best 3 by 9	13 10 0	14 10 0
Battens: best 2½ in. by 7 in. and 8 in. and 3 in. by 7 in. and 8 in.	11 0 0	12 0 0
Battens: best 2½ by 6 and 3 by 6	0 10 0	less than 7 in. and 8 in.

[*See also page 397.*

COMPETITIONS, CONTRACTS, AND PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS.

(For some Contracts, &c., still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues.)

COMPETITIONS.

Nature of Work.	By whom Required.	Premiums.	Designs to be delivered
Union and Relief Offices	Barnsley Guardians	20*l.*	Nov. 22
*Designs for Cathedral, Liverpool	The Committee	300 guineas each Selected Architect	June 30
*New Public Library	Kingston-on-Thames Corporation	Not stated	No date

CONTRACTS.

Nature of Work or Materials.	By whom Advertised.	Forms of Tender, &c., Supplied by	Tenders to be delivered
Additions to Workhouse	Newton Abbot (Devon) Guardians	S. Segar, Architect, Union-street, Newton Abbot	Nov. 5
Reservoir, Radcliffe, near Manchester	East Lancs. Paper Mill Co., Ltd...	J. Sellers & Son, Surveyors, Union Chambers, Bury	do.
Sewerage Works, Radcliffe-on-Trent	Bingham R.D.C.	W. H. Radford, Civil Engineer, King-street, Nottingham	do.
Sewers, &c., Lichfield-street	Walsall Corporation	Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Walsall	do.
Offices, &c., King Edward-street, Hull	L. & Y. Railway Company	R. C. Irwin, Hunt's Bank, Manchester	do.
Paving Works, South-place	Windsor Town Council	Borough Surveyor, Alma-place, Windsor	do.
Street Works, Edleston-road	Crewe Town Council	G. Eaton-Shore, Borough Surveyor, Earle-street, Crewe	do.
Stabling, &c., Havelock-st., Great Horton, nr. Bradford		S. Spencer, Architect, 344, Great Horton-road, Bradford	do.
Sewage Tanks	Linlithgow Town Council	Warren & Stuart, Civil Engineers, 94, Hope-street, Glasgow	do.
House, &c.	Kilkenny Corporation	P O'Grady, Corporation Offices, Kilkenny	do.
Restoration of Parish Church, Axminster		E. H. Harbottle, Architect, County Chambers, Exeter	do.
Sewerage Works	Leicester Corporation	E. G. Mawbey, Civil Engineer, Town Hall, Leicester	do.
Cement, &c.	Sligo Corporation	Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Sligo	Nov. 6
Station Buildings	Glasgow & Renfrew D. R. Co.	Wharrie & Colledge, Engineers, 109, Bath-street, Glasgow	do.
Renovation at Wesleyan Chapel, Portreath, Cornwall		S. Hill, Architect, Redruth	do.
Church and School, Whitby	Primitive Methodist Connexion	W. G. Smithson, Architect, 13, Bond-street, Leeds	do.
Electricity Sub-Station, Bennett-street	Manchester Corporation	City Surveyor, Town Hall, Manchester	do.
Electricity Sub-Station, The Polygon, Ardwick	do.	do.	do.
Bricks, &c., Burwell	Newmarket U.D.C.	J. W. Metcalf, Surveyor, Town Hall, Newmarket	Nov. 7
Cast-iron Pipes, &c.	Blaydon-on-Tyne U.D.C.	G. Symon, Surveyor, Blaydon	do.
Cottage, Crofts, Rothes, N.B.		J. Smith, Estate Office, Elgin	do.
Sewerage Works	Blaydon U.D.C.	G. Symon, Surveyor, Council Offices, Blaydon	do.
Two Blocks of Houses, Mount-street, Batley Carr	Co-operative Society, Limited	H. B. Buckley, Architect, 85, Commercial-street, Batley	Nov. 8
Six Houses, Victoria-avenue, Glebe Estate, Hunstanton		W. Wren, Surveyor, Cambridge	do.
Hospital, Conisborough, Yorks	Doncaster, &c., Joint Hospital Bd.	J. H. Morton, Architect, 50, King-street, South Shields	do.
Halls, Library, &c., Kingston	Glasgow Corporation	J. Lindsay, City Chambers, Glasgow	do.
Seven Houses, Rutland-street	Great Grimsby Co-op. Soc., Ltd.	A. Gooseman, Architect, 112, Cleethorpes-road, Grimsby	do.
Reservoir	Girvan (N B.) Town Council	J. & H. V. Eaglesham, Civil Engineers, Wellington Chambers, Ayr	Nov. 9
Additions to Schools, near Bedale	Hunton (Yorks) School Board	T. F. King, Edgley, Leyburn	do.
Two Houses, Hatfield-road	Bradford Corporation	F. E. P. Edwards, Architect, Chapel-lane, Bradford	do.
Road Works, Gipsy-road	Willenhall (Staffs) U.D.C.	T. E. Fellows, Civil Engineer, Town Hall, Willenhall	Nov. 11
Schools, Whitefield	Nelson (Lancs) School Board	T. Bell, Architect, Grimshawe-street, Burnley	do.
Car Sheds, Shops, &c.	Bournemouth Town Council	F. W. Lacey, Civil Engineer, Town Hall, Bournemouth	do.
Additions to Stotfield Hotel, Lossiemouth		R. B. Pratt, Architect, Elgin	do.
*Electricity Works	Mansfield Town Council	Vallance & Westwick, Architects, Mansfield	do.
*Norway Granite Kerb and Channel	Broadstairs & St. Peter's U.D.C.	H. Hurd, Town Surveyor, Broadstairs	do.
Additions to Workhouse	Dover Guardians	Cresswell & Newman, Architects, Castle-street, Dover	Nov. 12
Bridge Works, Newtown Goods Yard, Cardiff	Great Western Railway Company	G. K. Mills, Paddington Station, London	do.
Water Supply Works	Rothwell (Northants) U.D.C.	W. T. Pearson, Surveyor, Bank Chambers, Rothwell	do.
Additions to Schools, Laira Green	Plymouth School Board	H. J. Snell, Architect, 11, The Crescent, Plymouth	do.
Sewerage Works	Bedlingtonshire U.D.C.	C. D. Forster, 24, Grainger-street W., Newcastle-on-Tyne	do.
Shop, &c., Cleator Moor	Co-operative Society, Limited	Secretary, Co-operative Society's Central Offices, Cleator Moor	do.
Granite Setts (5,000 tons)	Walsall Corporation	Borough Surveyor, Bridge-street, Walsall	do.
*Bakehouse at Workhouse	Wandsworth and Clapham Union	W. C. Poole, Architect, Prested-road, Clapham Junction, S.W.	Nov. 13
*Additional Buildings at Pumping Station	Deal & Walmer Joint Water Board	H. & C. Hawksley, 30, Great George-street, S.W.	do.
*Six Houses, Lewes	Lewes Co-op. Society, Limited	T. W. Franks, Architect, Lewes	do.
*Wood Paving, &c., Works	Fulham Council	Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Fulham	do.
*Branch Library	do.	do.	do.
*Furnishing and Seating Church, Bryn	G. Lipscomb, Esq.	F. B. Smith, Architect, Port Talbot	Nov. 14
Water Supply Works	Manorhamilton (Ireland) R.D.C.	P. Keany, District Council Offices, Manorhamilton	do.
*Steam Roller	Woolwich Council	Borough Engineer, Maxey-road, Plumstead	do.
Engine House, &c., Park-street	Leeds Corporation	P. Robinson, Architect, 72, Albion-street, Leeds	Nov. 18
*Workmen's Houses	Heston & Isleworth U.D.C.	P. G. Parkman, Engineer, Town Hall, Hounslow	do.
*Jobbing Works (three years)	Corporation of London	Engineer's Office, Guildhall, E.C.	Nov. 19
*Pipe Sewer	do.	do.	do.
*Isolation Hospital	Chiswick U.D.C.	Surveyor to Council, Town Hall, Chiswick	Nov. 20
*Enlargement, Post Office, Darlington	Commissioners of H.M. Works, &c.	H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W.	do.
*New Wing to Herbarium, Kew Gardens	do.	do.	do.
House, &c., Newbridge, near Ruabon		W. H. Jones, Architect, Llangollen	Nov. 22
Free Library, Nineveh-street	Leeds Corporation	W. Bakewell, Architect, 38, Park-square, Leeds	Nov. 23
Schools, Askham-in-Furness		Rev. W. Carr, Slater-terrace, Dalton-in-Furness	Nov. 28
*New Coastguard Buildings, Northumberland	Admiralty	District Clerk of Works, 21, Bootham-terrace, York	Nov. 29
Assembly Buildings, Fisherwick-place, Belfast	The Committee	Young & Mackenzie, Architects, Belfast	Dec. 2
*New Dock	Hull Joint Dock Committee	Sir John Wolfe Barry, 21, Delahay-street, Westminster	Dec. 6
Store Premises at Docks, Grimsby		G. W. Parker, Fish Dock-road, Grimsby	No date
Drain Pipes, &c., Tyburn, near Birmingham		J. D. Watson, Engineer, Tyburn, near Birmingham	do.
House, Llanwrtyd Wells, N. Wales	Mr. Ingram	H. Teather, Architect, Shrewsbury	do.
Schools, Five Lanes End, Ropley, Hants		Colson & Co., Architects, 45, Jewry-street, Winchester	do.
House, Station-road, Steeton, Yorks		Moore & Crabtree, Architects, York Chambers, Keighley	do.
Kerbs, Setts, &c.	Farnborough U.D.C.	J. E. Hargreaves, Surveyor, Town Hall, Farnborough	do.
House, Shop, &c., Cudworth, Yorks		G. Moxon, Architect, Barnsley	do.
Theatre, George-street, Hull		T. Guest, Architect, Cobden Buildings, Birmingham	do.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS.

Nature of Appointment.	By whom Advertised.	Salary.	Application to be in
*Building and Drainage Inspector	Twickenham U.D.C.	2*l.* 10*s.* per week	Nov. 16

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are advertised in this Number. *Competitions, p. iv. Contracts, pp. iv. vi. viii. x. & xxii. Public Appointments, pp. xviii. & xxii.*

PRICES CURRENT (*Continued*).

WOOD.

	At per standard. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Deals: seconds	1 0 0	less than best
Battens: seconds	0 10 0	" " "
2 in. by 4 in. and 2 in. by 6 in.	9 0 0	10 10 0
2 in. by 4½ in. and 2 in. by 5 in.	9 0 0	10 0 0
Foreign Sawn Boards—		
1 in. by 1½ in. by 1½ in.	0 10 0	more than battens.
¾ in.	1 0 0	"
Fir timber: Best middling Danzig or Memel (average specification)	At per load of 50 ft. 4 10 0	5 0 0
Seconds	4 5 0	4 10 0
Small timber (8 in. to 10 in.)	3 12 6	3 15 0
Swedish balks	2 15 0	3 0 0
Pitch pine timber (35 ft. average)	3 0 0	3 10 0
JOINERS' WOOD.	At per standard.	
White Sea: First yellow deals, 3 in. by 11 in.	25 0 0	26 0 0
3 in. by 9 in.	22 0 0	23 0 0
Battens, 2½ in. and 3 in. by 7 in.	18 0 0	20 0 0
Second yellow deals, 3 in. by 11 in.	20 0 0	21 0 0
" " 3 in. by 9 in.	18 0 0	19 0 0
Battens, 2½ in. and 3 in. by 7 in.	14 0 0	15 0 0
Third yellow deals, 3 in. by 11 in. and 9 in.	14 10 0	15 10 0
Battens, 2½ in. and 3 in. by 7 in.	12 0 0	12 10 0
Petersburg: first yellow deals, 3 in. by 11 in.	22 0 0	23 0 0
Do. 3 in. by 9 in.	19 0 0	20 0 0
Battens	14 0 0	15 0 0
Second yellow deals, 3 in. by 11 in.	15 10 0	16 10 0
Do. 3 in. by 9 in.	14 0 0	15 0 0
Battens	11 10 0	12 0 0
Third yellow deals, 3 in. by 11 in.	13 10 0	14 10 0
Do. 3 in. by 9 in.	13 0 0	13 10 0
Battens	10 10 0	11 10 0
White Sea and Petersburg:—		
First white deals, 3 in. by 11 in.	15 0 0	16 0 0
" " " 3 in. by 9 in.	14 0 0	15 0 0
Battens	12 0 0	13 0 0
Second white deals 3 in. by 11 in.	14 0 0	15 0 0
" " " 3 in. by 9 in.	13 0 0	14 0 0
" " battens	10 10 0	11 10 0
Pitch pine: deals	16 0 0	18 0 0
Under 2 in. thick extra	0 10 0	1 0 0
Yellow Pine—First, regular sizes	30 0 0	33 0 0
Broads (12 in. and up)	2 0 0	more.
Oddments	22 0 0	24 0 0
Seconds, regular sizes	24 10 0	26 10 0
Yellow Pine Oddments	20 0 0	22 0 0
Kauri Pine—Planks, per ft. cube	0 3 6	0 4 6
Danzig and Stettin Oak Logs—Large, per ft. cube	0 2 6	0 3 0
Small " "	0 2 3	0 2 6
Wainscot Oak Logs, per ft. cube	0 5 0	0 5 6
Dry Wainscot Oak, per ft. sup. as inch	0 0 8	0 0 7
in. do. do.	0 0 7	- - -
Dry Mahogany—Honduras, Tabasco, per ft. sup. as inch	0 0 9	0 0 11
Selected, Figury, per ft. sup. as inch	0 1 6	0 2 0
Dry Walnut, American, per ft. sup. as inch	0 0 10	0 1 0
Teak, per load	16 0 0	20 0 0
American Whitewood Planks—Per ft. cube	0 3 0	0 3 6
Prepared Flooring—	Per square	
1 in. by 7 in. yellow, planed and shot	0 13 6	0 16 6
1 in. by 7 in. yellow, planed and matched	0 13 6	0 17 6
1¼ in. by 7 in. yellow, planed and matched	0 16 0	1 1 0
6 in. at 6d. per square less than 7 in.		
1 in. by 7 in. white, planed and shot	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 in. by 7 in. white, planed and matched	0 11 6	0 13 6
1¼ in. by 7 in. white, planed and matched	0 14 0	0 16 6
6 in. at 6d. per square less than 7 in.		

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c.

	In London, or delivered to Railway Vans, per ton. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rolled Steel Joists, ordinary sections	6 15 0	7 15 0
Compound Girders " "	8 15 0	10 0 0
Angles, Tees and Channels, ordinary sections	8 12 6	10 12 6
Flitch Plates	8 15 0	9 10 0
Cast Iron Columns and Stanchions, including ordinary patterns	7 5 0	9 0 0

METALS.

	Per ton, in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON.—		
Common Bars	8 0 0	8 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars, good merchant quality	8 10 0	9 0 0
Staffordshire "Marked Bars"	10 10 0	- - -
Mild Steel Bars	9 0 0	9 10 0
Hoop Iron, basis price	9 5 0	9 15 0
" " galvanised	16 0 0	- - -
(* And upwards, according to size and gauge.)		
Sheet Iron, Black.—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	10 0 0	- - -
" " to 24 g.	11 0 0	- - -
" " to 26 g.	12 10 0	- - -
Sheet Iron, Galvanised, flat, ordinary quality.—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	12 10 0	- - -
" " 22 g. and 24 g.	13 0 0	- - -
" " 26 g.	14 0 0	- - -
Sheet Iron, galvanised, flat, best quality.—		
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	16 10 0	- - -
" " 22 g. and 24 g.	17 0 0	- - -
" " 26 g.	18 10 0	- - -
Galvanised Corrugated Sheets.—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 8 ft. 20 g.	12 10 0	- - -
" " 22 g. and 24 g.	13 0 0	- - -
" " 26 g.	14 0 0	- - -

PRICES CURRENT (*Continued*).

METALS.

	Per ton, in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON—		
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. by 20 g. and thicker	12 5 0	- - -
" " 22 g. and 24 g.	13 5 0	- - -
" " 26 g.	14 5 0	- - -
Cut nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	9 10 0	10 0 0
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)		

LEAD, &c.

	Per ton, in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 3 lbs. & up.	14 10 0	- - -
Pipe in coils	15 0 0	- - -
Soil Pipe	17 10 0	- - -
ZINC—Sheet—		
Vieille Montagne ton	24 10 0	- - -
Silesian	24 0 0	- - -
COPPER—		
Strong Sheet per lb.	0 1 0½	- - -
Thin "	0 1 2	- - -
Copper nails "	0 1 2	- - -
BRASS—		
Strong Sheet "	0 0 11	- - -
Thin "	0 1 1	- - -
TIN—English Ingots "	0 1 3½	- - -
SOLDER—Plumbers' "	0 0 6½	- - -
Tinmen's "	0 0 8	- - -
Blowpipe "	0 0 9	- - -

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES.

15 oz. thirds	3d. per ft. delivered.
" " fourths	2½d. " "
21 oz. thirds	3½d. " "
" " fourths	3½d. " "
26 oz. thirds	5d. " "
" " fourths	4½d. " "
32 oz. thirds	6d. " "
" " fourths	5½d. " "
Fluted sheet, 15 oz.	3½d. " "
" " 21 "	4½d. " "
½ Hartley's Rolled Plate	2½d. " "
⅝ " " "	3½d. " "
¾ " " "	3½d. " "

OILS, &c.

	£ s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil in pipes per gallon	0 2 9
" " " in barrels "	0 2 10
" " " in drums "	0 3 0
Boiled " " in pipes "	0 2 11
" " " in barrels "	0 3 0
" " " in drums "	0 3 2
Turpentine, in barrels "	0 2 3
" in drums "	0 2 5
Genuine Ground English White Lead per ton	22 0 0
Red Lead, Dry "	22 10 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty per cwt.	0 9 0
Stockholm Tar per barrel	1 10 0

VARNISHES, &c.

	per gallon. £ s. d
Fine Elastic Copal Varnish for outside work	0 16 6
Best Elastic Copal Varnish for outside work	1 0 0
Best Elastic Carriage Varnish for outside work	0 16 0
Best Hard Oak Varnish for inside work	0 10 6
Best Extra Hard Church Oak Varnish for inside work	0 10 6
Fine Hard Copal Varnish for inside work	0 16 0
Best Hard Copal Varnish for inside work	1 0 0
Best Hard Carriage Varnish for inside work	0 16 0
Extra Pale Paper Varnish	0 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size	0 10 6
Best Black Japan	0 16 0
Oak and Mahogany Stain	0 9 0
Brunswick Black	0 8 6
Berlin Black	0 16 0
Knotting	0 10 0
Best French and Brush Polish	0 10 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTE.—The responsibility of signed articles, letters, and papers read at meetings, rests, of course, with the authors.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Letters or communications (beyond mere news items) which have been duplicated for other journals are NOT DESIRED.

We are compelled to decline pointing out books and giving addresses.

Any commission to a contributor to write an article is given subject to the approval of the article, when written, by the Editor, who retains the right to reject it if unsatisfactory. The receipt by the author of a proof of an article in type does not necessarily imply its acceptance.

All communications regarding literary and artistic matters should be addressed to THE EDITOR; those relating to advertisements and other exclusively business matters should be addressed to THE PUBLISHER, and *not* to the Editor.

TENDERS.

[Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach us *not later than 10 a.m. on Thursdays.* N.B.—We cannot publish tenders unless authenticated either by the architect or the building-owner; and we cannot publish announcements of tenders accepted unless the amount of the tender is given, nor any list in which the lowest tender is under £100, unless in some exceptional cases and for special reasons.]

* Denotes *accepted.* † Denotes *provisionally accepted.*

ANDOVER.—For the erection of fire-engine station, East-street. Mr. R. Walter Knapp, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Andover :—

S. Bell	£275	Beale & Sons, Andover*	£248

BARKING (Essex).—For the erection of entrance lodge, tool house, &c., Longbridge-road, for the District Council. Mr. C. F. Dawson, Surveyor, Public Offices, Barking :—

	Lodge. £	Tool House. £	Cart Sheds. £ s.	Total. £ s.
J. C. Garbett	830	255	130 0	1,215 0
Robey	868	247	79 10	1,194 10
S. Hind, Leytonstone*	672	236	90 0	998 0
Surveyor's estimate	800	244	85 0	1,129 0

BRAINTREE (Essex).—For the execution of building work at cemetery chapels, for the Urban District Council :—

Letch & Bowtell, Braintree £255

CARNOUSTIE (N.B.).—For macadamising Maule-street, for the Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors. Mr. R. P. Fleming, Burgh Surveyor, Council Chambers, Carnoustie :—

C. Wilson, Carnoustie* £284 14 4

COCKERMOUTH.—For the execution of sewerage works, Dovenby, for the Rural District Council. Mr. J. B. Wilson, C.E., Court-buildings, Cockermouth. Quantities by the engineer :—

J. Dawson	£491 0 0	James Watson, Oughterside*	£372 2 10
Jonathan Smithson	377 10 0		

[Engineer's estimate, £400.]

CROYDON.—For the erection of cottage homes, Shirley Lodge Farm, Woodside, for the Guardians of the St. Olave's Union. Messrs. Newman & Newman, architects, 31, Tooley-street, London Bridge, S.E. :—

Bulled & Co.	£160,000	Goddard	£138,500
Balaam Bros.	157,028	Holloway	134,000
Willcox & Co.	141,845	Patrick	129,900
Bowyer & Co.	141,810	C. Wall, Chelsea*	128,630
Colls & Sons	141,500	Saunders	123,164

EASTBOURNE.—For the erection of branch library buildings and baths at Seaside. Mr. W. Chapman Field, architect, Building Surveyor's Office, Eastbourne :—

Martin Wells & Co.	£2,450	M. Hookham	£2,248
Dennis & Co.	2 348	W. & E. Noakes	2,188
F. Rich	2,324		

HALE (Cheshire).—For the execution of sewerage works for the Urban District Council. Mr. F. J. Lobley, C.E., Ashley-road, Hale, Cheshire. Quantities by the engineer :—

J. Dale	£6,129 7 0	Naylor & Sons, Hulme, Manchester*	£4,180 0 0
G. Bozson	5,738 6 0	S. Johnson	4,084 9 6
Bennie & Thompson	5,481 14 0	Gosling & Stafford	3,643 2 6
Hamilton & Son	4,781 0 0	Pickthall & Son	3,195 8 0
Hawkins & Co.	4,383 3 8		
C. E. Carden	4,332 2 0		
H. Morecroft	4,292 0 0		

[Engineer's estimate, £4,200.]

HALE (Cheshire).—For the execution of surface water drainage works for the Urban District Council. Mr. F. J. Lobley, C.E., Hale, Cheshire :—

Hamilton & Son	£940 0 0	C. E. Carden	£735 11 3
H. Morecroft	915 0 0	Etheridge & Clark	732 10 0
T. J. Hawkins	898 8 0	G. Bozson	692 17 6
Naylor & Son	793 15 6	Snape & Sons	657 16 6
Gosling & Stafford	746 13 6	S. Hutton, Stamford-rd., Bowdon*	617 7 6

HANDSWORTH (Staffs).—For the erection of sewerage works, Booth-street and Crockett's-road, for the Urban District Council. Mr. H. Richardson, C.E., Council House, Handsworth, Staffs :—

Nicholls & Co.	£315 0 0	Currall, Lewis, & Martin	£218 8 0
J. Biggs	289 16 0	J. White, jun., Boulton-road, Handsworth*	207 14 6
G. Trentham	259 14 0		
J. Mackay	240 0 3		

HORBURY (Yorks).—For the execution of road works, Shepstye-road, &c., for the Urban District Council. Mr. C. R. Spencer, Engineer, Council Offices, High-street, Horbury :—

W. Jowett	£522 17 2	Coop & Son	£350 0 0
Matthew Hall	407 0 0	Wainwright & Sons, Northgate, Horbury*	312 15 0
S. & R. Dems	385 2 0		
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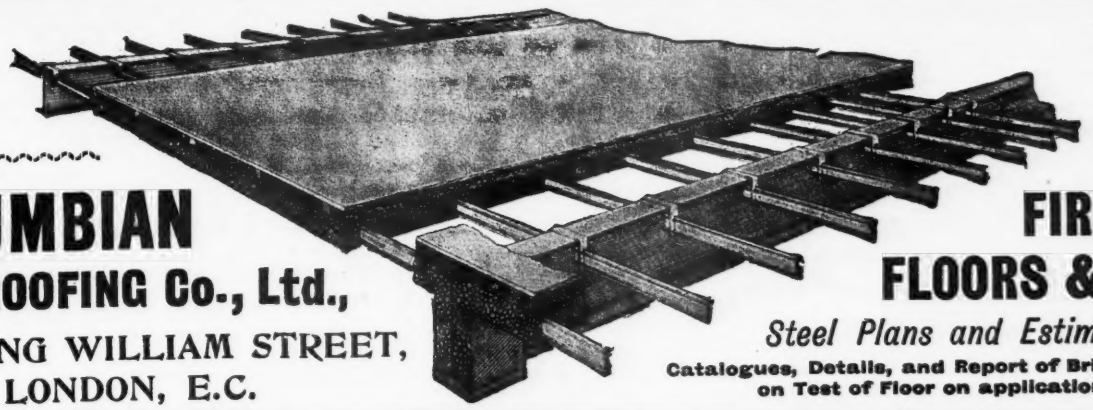

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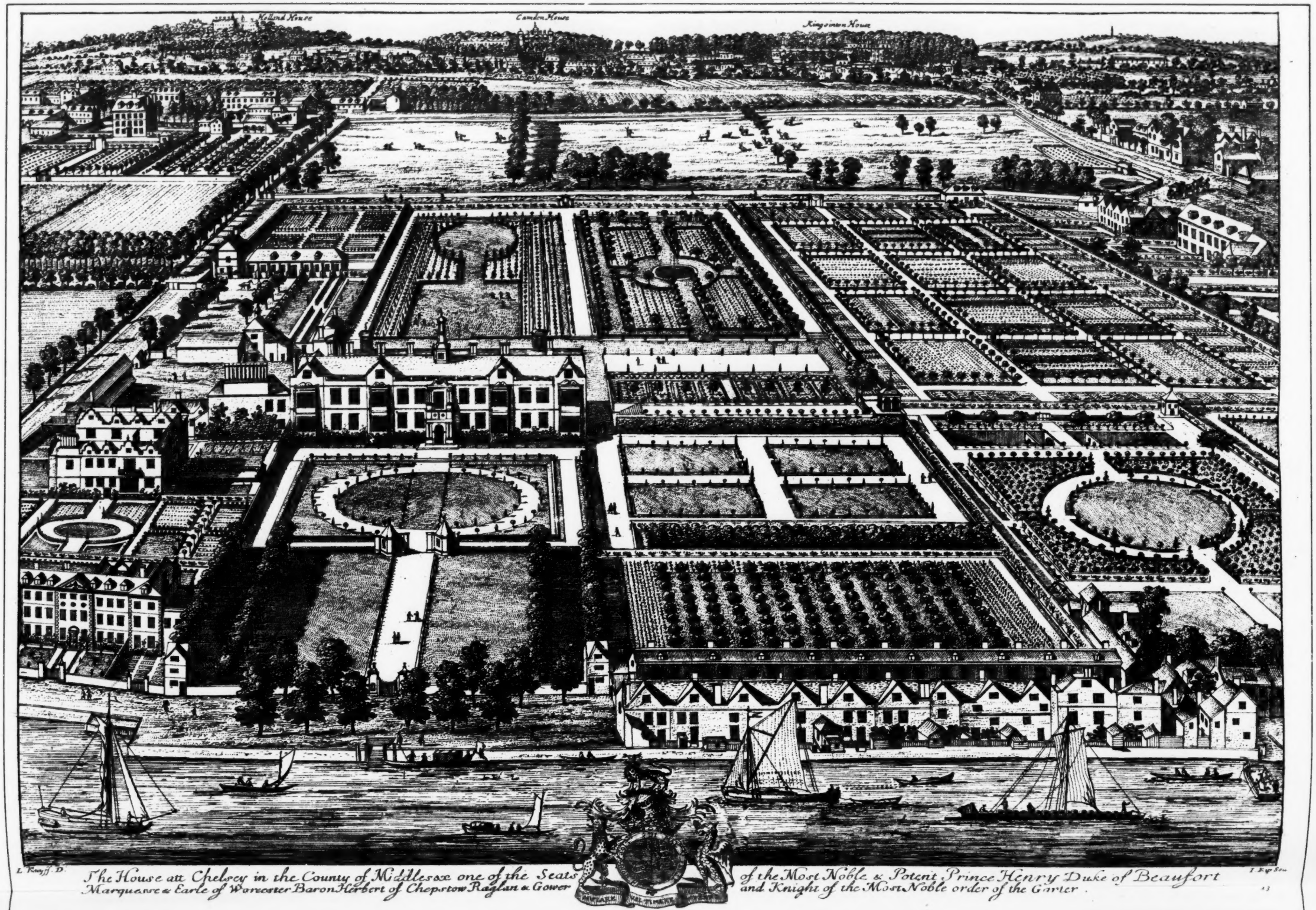
Apartments, fuel, and lights will be provided, and the salary will be at the rate of 30s. per week. In addition to this amount the sum of 25*l.* per annum is allowed for services in connexion with the School Board and the Board of Guardians.

Written applications, enclosing three copies of testimonials only, and addressed to the undersigned, to be submitted not later than FOUR p.m. on TUESDAY, 5th NOVEMBER, 1901.

O. CLAUDE ROBSON.
Engineer to the Council.

Public Offices, Dyne-road, Kilburn, N.W.
October 23rd, 1901.



L. Knyff. D. The House att Chelsey in the County of Middlesex one of the Seats of the Most Noble & Potent Prince Henry Duke of Beaufort Marquesse & Earle of Worcester Baron Herbert of Chepstow Raglan & Gower and Knight of the Most Noble order of the Garter. I. Kip Sc.

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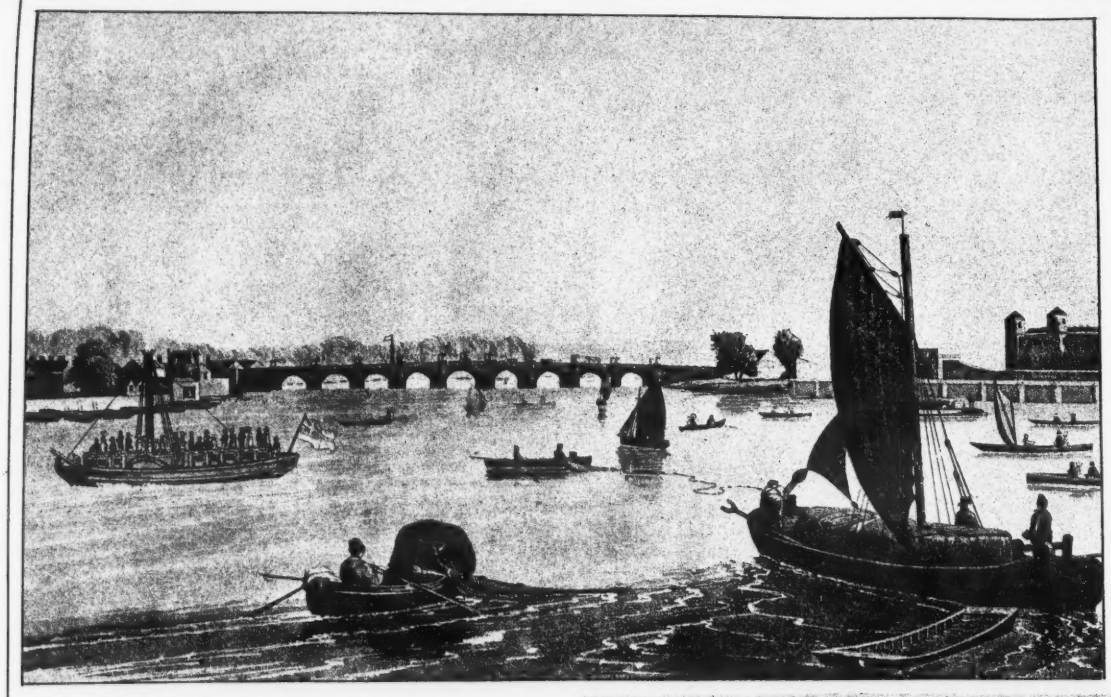
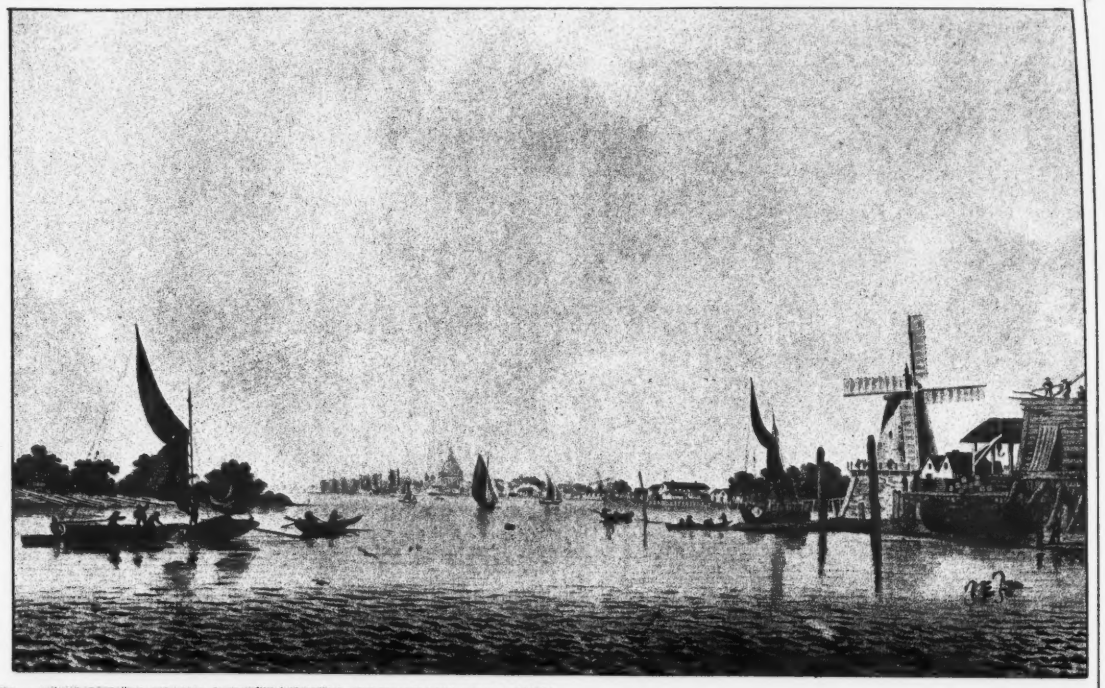
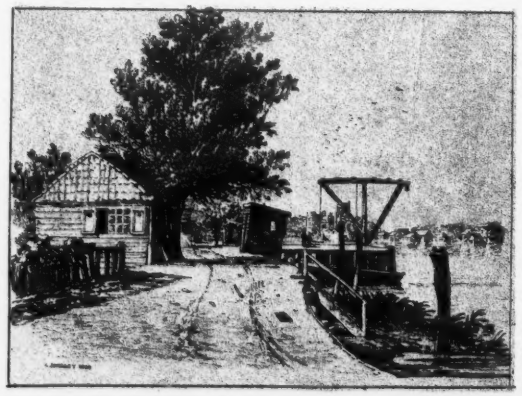
I. Kip Sc.



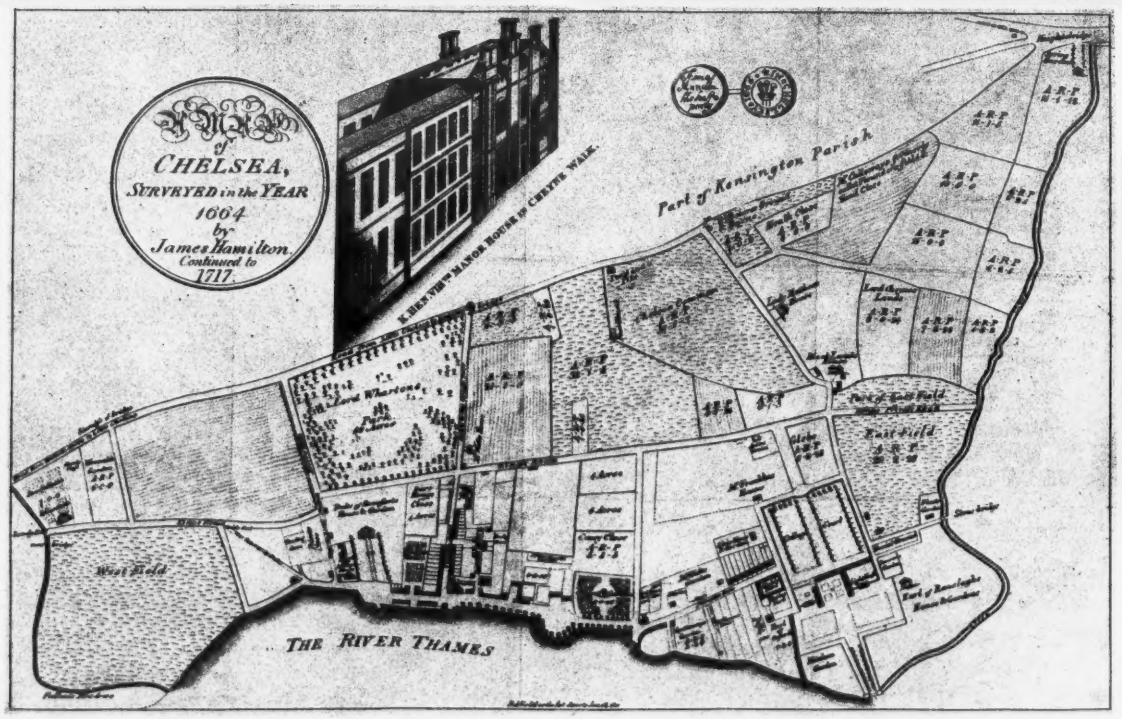
VIEW OF VAUXHALL BRIDGE, 1821.



A VIEW ON THE THAMES NEAR VAUXHALL IN 1785.



A SKETCH AT MILLBANK IN 1815.


A Plan of CHELSEA, SURVEYED in the YEAR 1664 by James Hamilton. Continued to 1717.
K. BRENDA'S MANOR HOUSE in CHEYNE WALK.
Part of Kensington Parish
West Field
THE RIVER THAMES

MILLBANK AS IT APPEARED IN 1816.

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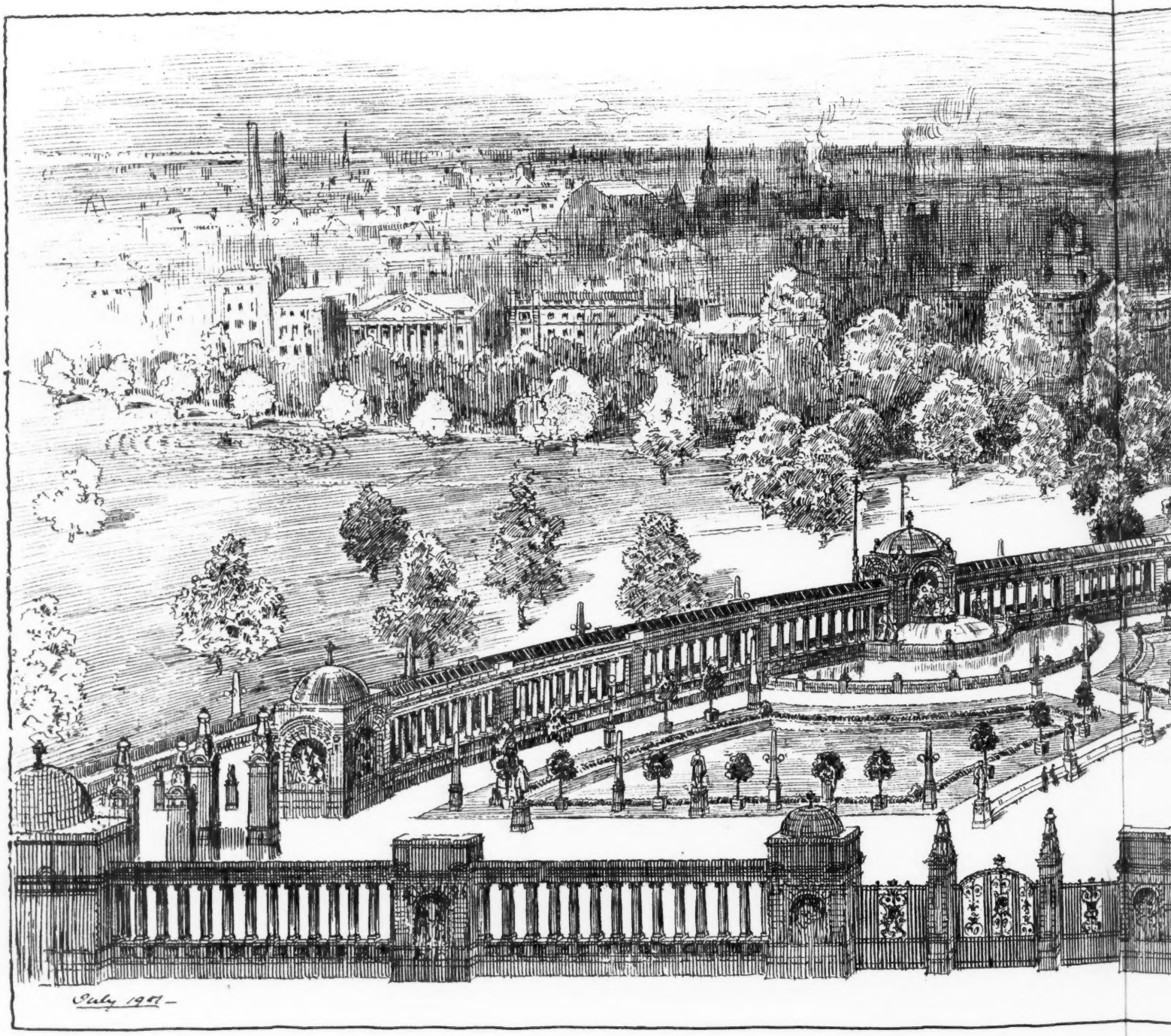
ILLUSTRATIONS OF OLD CHELSEA AND MILLBANK.



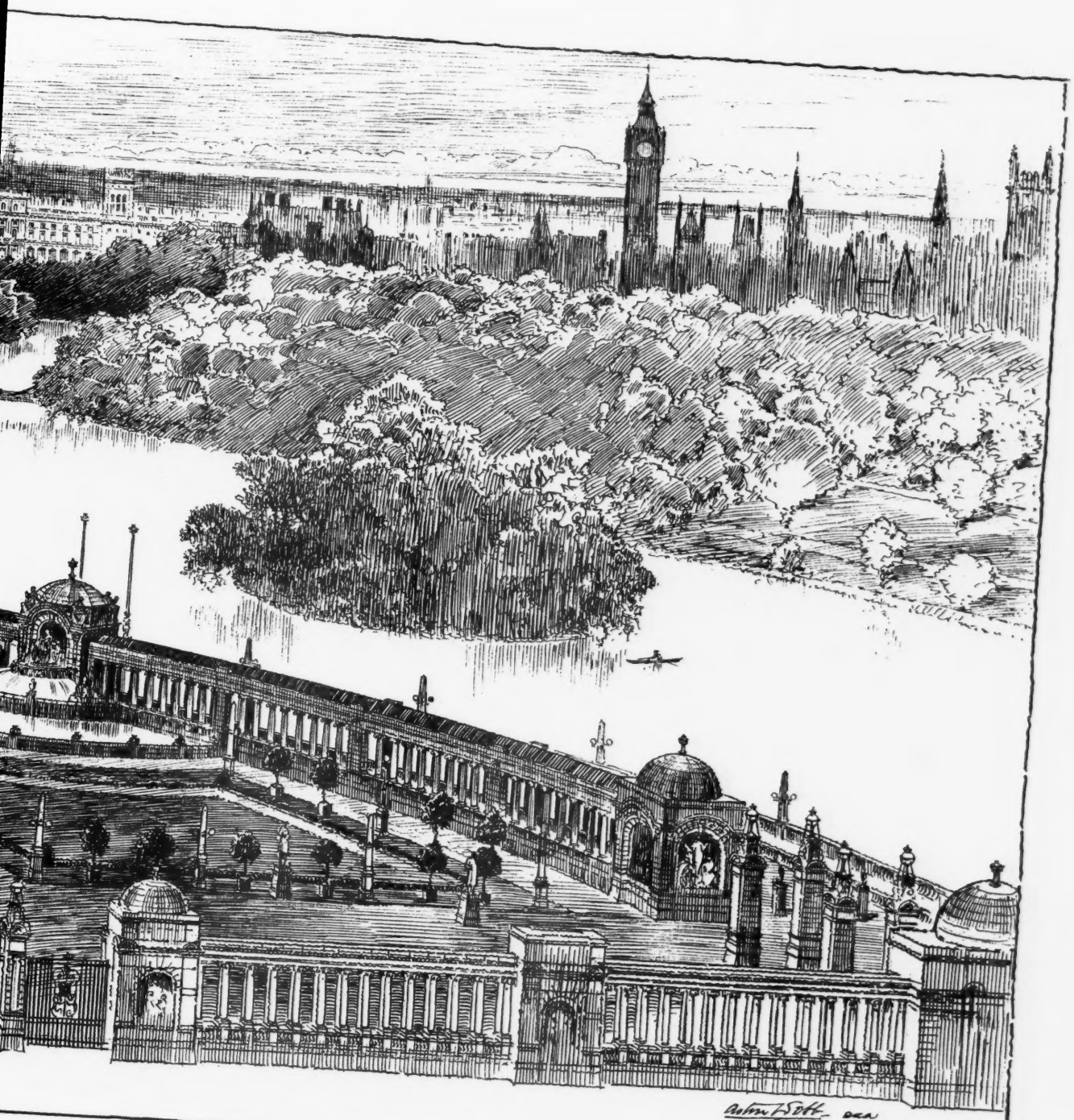
Italy 1911 –

SELECTED DESIGN FOR THE QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL.—Mr. Aston Webb, A.R.A., Architect.

VIEW FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE LOOKING DOWN THE MALL.

MORIAL.—Mr. Aston Webb, A.R.A., Architect.

OKING DOWN THE MALL.



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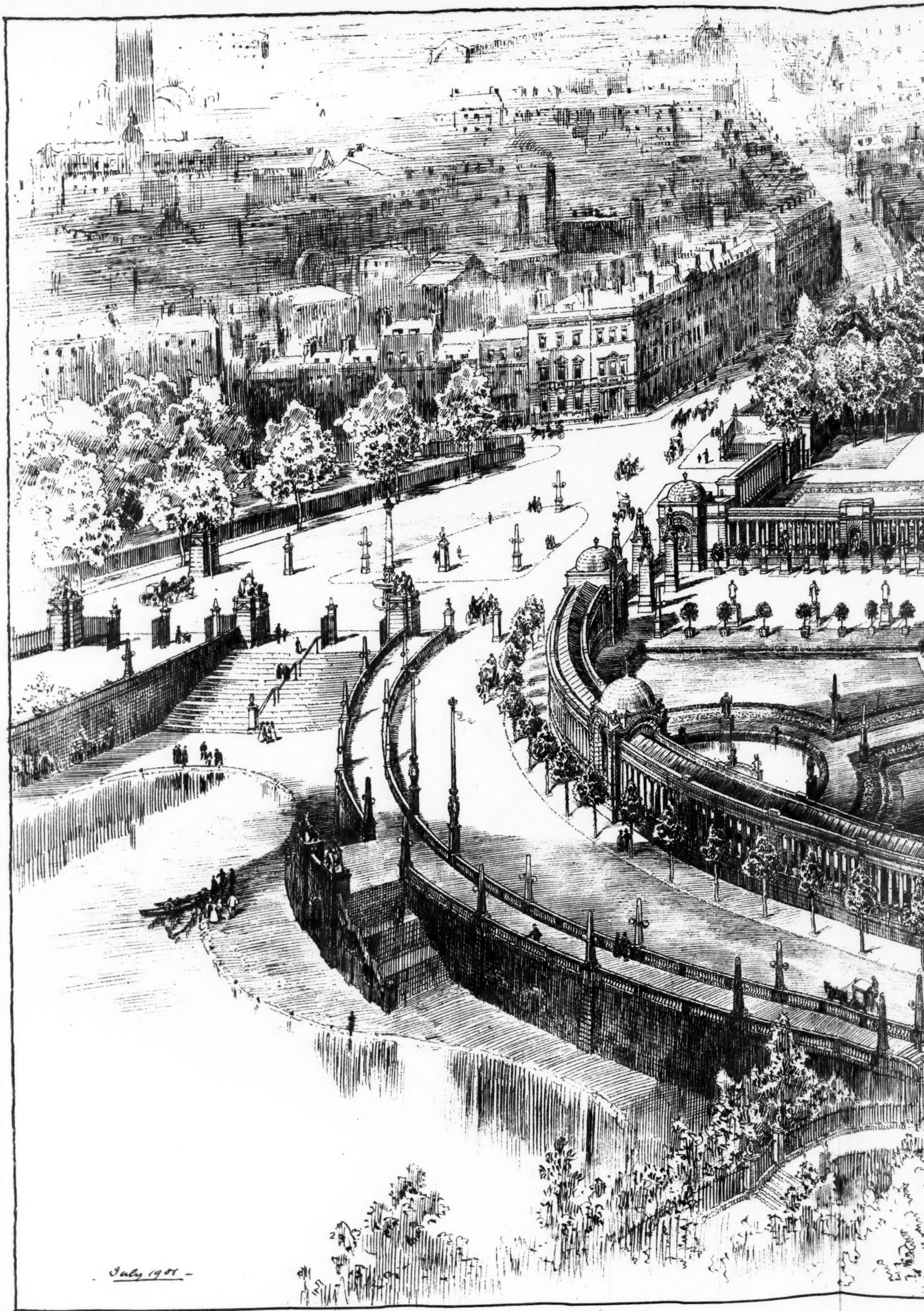

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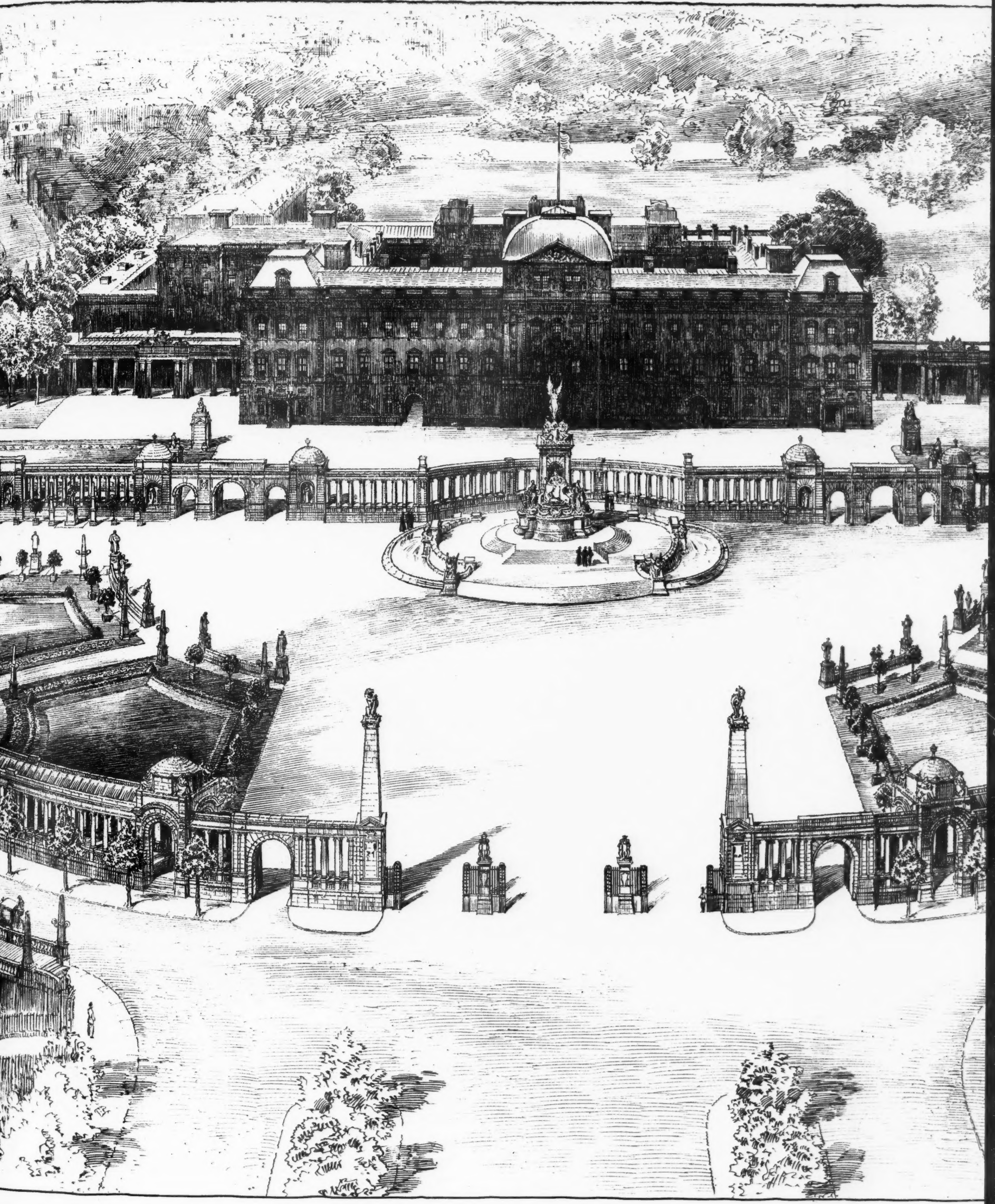

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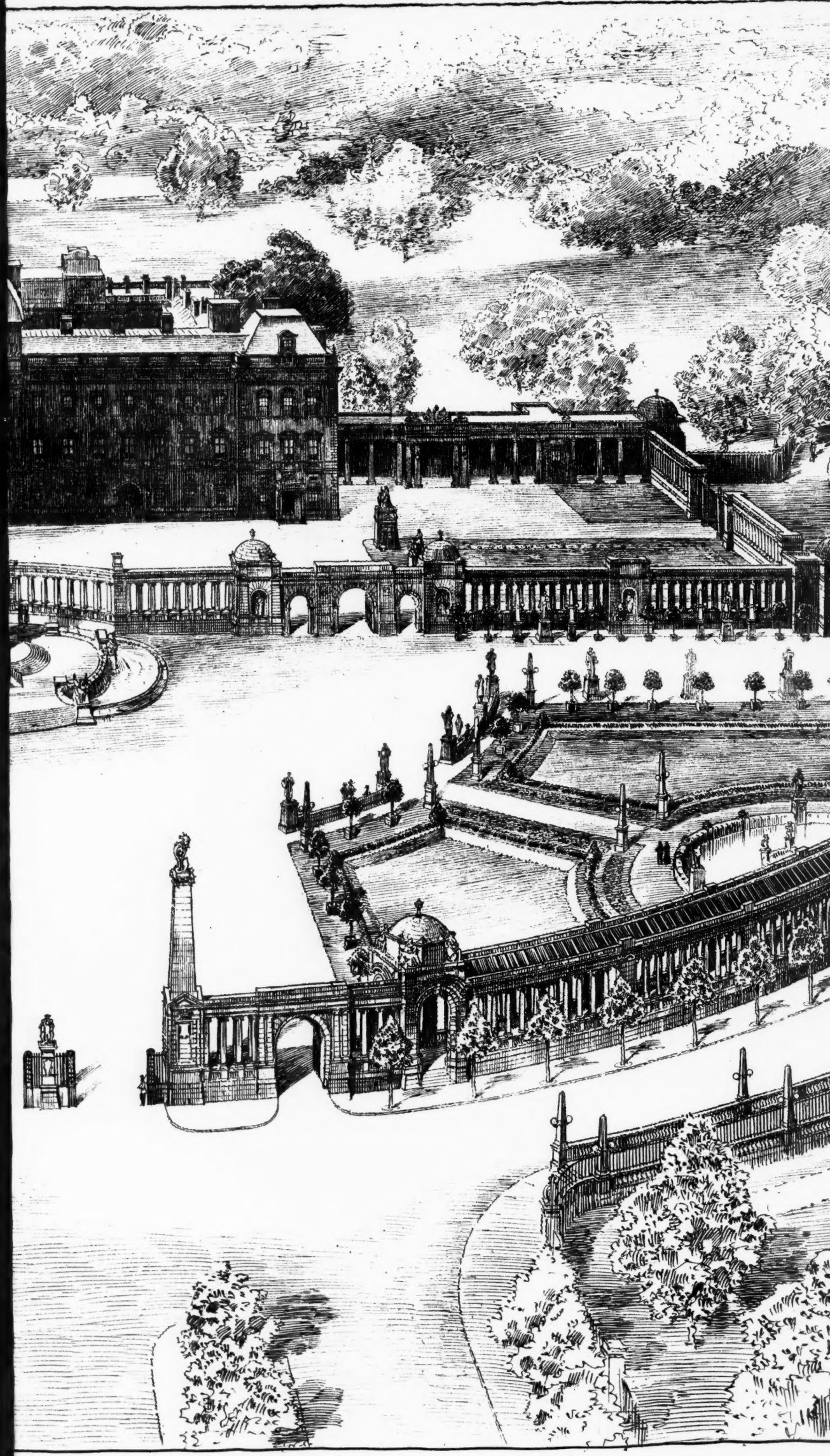
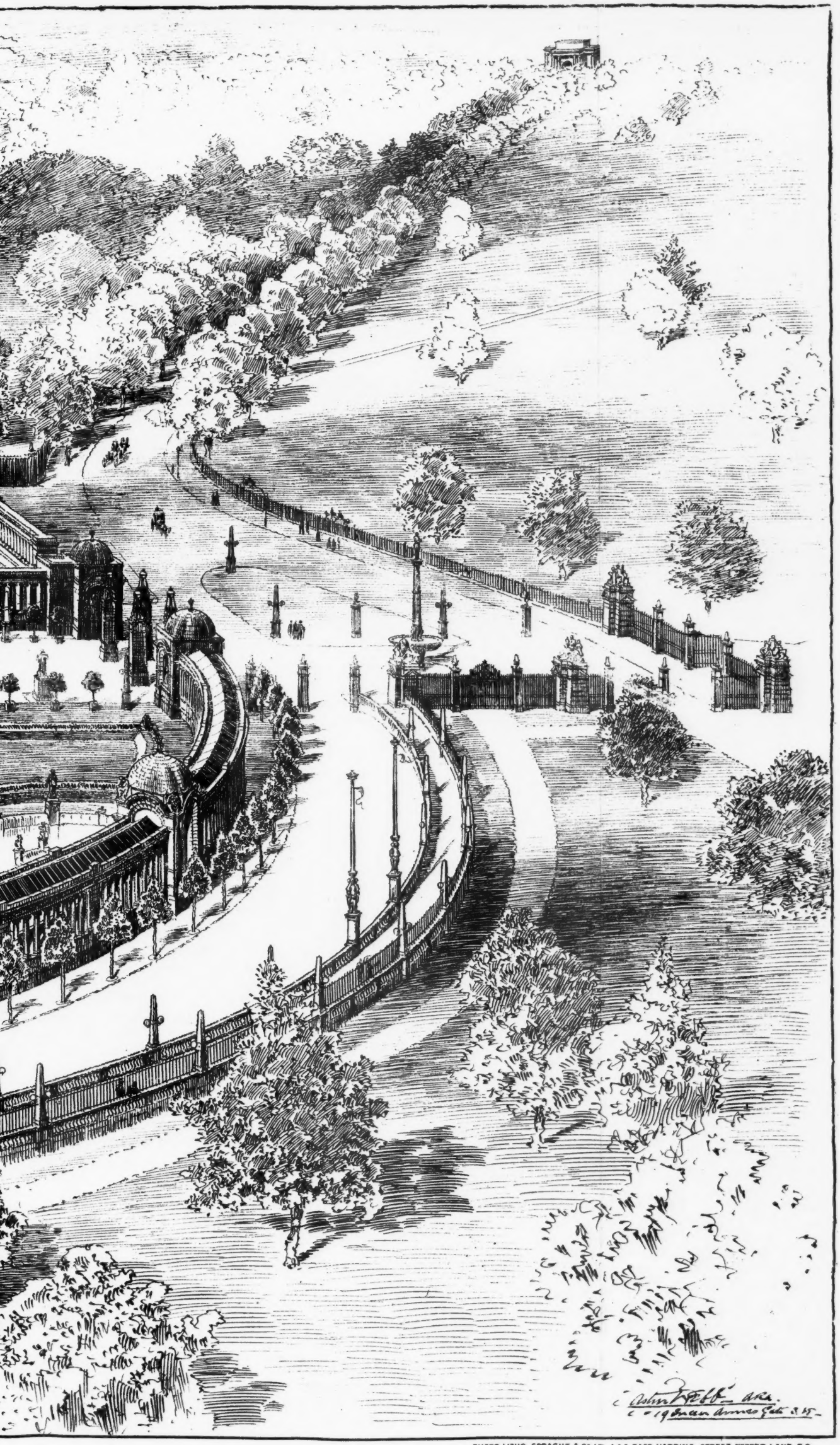
VIEW FROM WEST END OF THE MALL, FACING BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



IORIAL.—Mr. Aston Webb, A.R.A., Architect.

CING BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



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